The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

AMENDMENTS OF THE SENATE—PASSAGE OF THE BILL—THE MOITIES BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Senate finished the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill to-day. As finally amended there were reinstated nearly all of the clerical force in the several departments of the Government which the House proposed to curtail, besides authorizing the Secretary of War to detail enlisted men for duty in the Adjutant General's office. The House, by its amendment, provided for a reorganization of the clerical force of the War Department, and forbade the detail of enlisted men in any branch of that department, except the Signal Office and Engineer Corps; but the Senate yesterday added the Ordnance Department to the exception, and to-day the Adjutant General's office, in which there are a large number of enlisted men detailed for duty as clerks. The appropriation of $3,000 for two clerks in the office of Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, in New-York, was reinserted to-day, on motion of Mr. Conkling, who read a telegram from Mr. Hillhouse, explaining the necessity of their retention. The amendments submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations by Secretary Fish, which provide for reorganization in the clerical force of the State Department, and the appointment of a Third Assistant Secretary of State, were agreed to, together with two others, one of which fixes the fee for passports after the 1st of July next at $5, and the other authorizes the use of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $250,000 for the Geneva Commission in paying the expenses of the fishery commission, which meets at Halifax next Summer. The reorganization of the clerical force of the Department involves an additional expenditure annually of $13,400. It is estimated the receipts from the tax on passports will be $45,000. There was quite a lively discussion on the third section of the bill, which forbade civil officers of the Government from receiving any perquisites beyond the compensation allowed by law, or making any private use of public property, during which the Commissioner of Agriculture was rather roughly handled on account of his occupancy of rooms in the department building as a residence for himself and family. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered an amendment to except the Commissioner from the operation of the section, and spoke ironically of the present incumbent of that office, and referred to the fact that fifteen out of the forty-five clerks therein were from the Commissioner's State, Pennsylvania. Both the Pennsylvania Senators, Cameron and Scott, defended Judge Watts, but Mr. Edmunds said these rooms should be vacated and used for Government purposes, as between $100,000 and $200,000 were paid annually by the Government for rent of buildings in this city. Mr. Morrill, having stirred up this matter and provoked the exhibition of a very dissatisfied disposition on the part of many Senators toward the department, withdrew his amendment. Mr. Frelinghuysen, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, renewed the substance of it, but it was finally rejected. The section was subsequently amended by striking out the latter portion, and leaving it so as to provide that no civil officer of the Government shall hereafter receive any compensation or perquisites, directly or indirectly, from the Treasury or property of the United States beyond his salary or compensation allowed by law, with an exception in regard to the employment of distinguished attorneys by the Department of Justice in cases where no provision is made for their salary or fees. This bill has passed the Senate with almost unprecedented dispatch, and, as finally agreed to, will have very little legislation attached, and every provision which has been added in the way of legislation has been in the direction of reform, economy, and honesty in the service, which is quite as unusual as the haste with which the bill has been completed.

THE MOITIES QUESTION.

The House devoted the entire day to the consideration of the Moities bill. Ellis H. Roberts, who had charge of the bill, stated its purposes and the views of the committee in a very elaborate speech. The bill repeals the laws for the seizure of books and papers which was enacted in 1863 as a war measure. The committee, while not pronouncing against the provision as unconstitutional, regard it as a powerful remedy for a dangerous disease. The moderate remarks which it substitutes for moities are discreetly guarded and limited, and except in cases of smuggling excludes officers from any share in them. This change has been recommended in each successive message of the President, and his experience of the Internal Revenue Bureau justifies it. Mr. Beck, Democratic member of the committee, in discussing the bill failed to rise above the level of a very narrow partisanship. Although knowing that the moiety system is contemporaneous with the Government itself, he treated its abuses as the result of Republican misrule. Fernando Wood spoke in the same tone, although being an old merchant he manifested a more intimate acquaintance with the operations of the Custom laws. Mr. Kasson discussed the legal features of the bill. He warned the House against removing the checks and guards, and opening the way to frauds, which would be the inevitable result of an entire abandonment of some of the safeguards of the existing law. Mr. Dawes supported the general features of the bill in a speech of an hour. He regretted that a subject which had attracted so much general notice had failed to command the attention of the House. Three years ago, he said, a bill had passed the House upon the same subject, but had been permitted to slumber in the Senate. He thought the interests of the Government were sapped by the moiety and the Sanborn system, and that there would be no such thing as an honest and efficient revenue service long maintained, unless there was a radical reform. Mr. Ellis H. Roberts had reserved ten minutes of his hour at the close. In those ten minutes he criticized, with great force and with an almost electrical effect, the action of the Democrats in discussing the bill from a political point of view. He showed that the Republican Party was not responsible for the moiety system, but that it had its origin in Democratic days, and was then practiced, with this difference, that the Democrats had the moieties distributed by the Collectors of Customs, without making any record of them in the Treasury, and that the public had no record how they were distributed, but that it was notorious that they were distributed from favoritism and from political purposes. He drew a contrast between the methods of the Democratic Party and the Republican Party in this regard, showing that the Republican Party discovered its own abuses and corrected them, and he knew that because it was strong enough to do this it was strong enough to live.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Committee on Banking and Currency did not this morning consider the Finance bill, but took some evidence in the matter of Treasury printing and engraving. Mr. McCartee, Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, who has been absent from the city, has been given sufficient time to examine the written testimony before he will be called upon to testify. An Alabama banker made application to the committee to be heard in reference to the repeal of the ten per cent. tax upon State banks. The discussion of this proposition created some excitement in the committee. Mr. Merriam, of New-York, very earnestly opposed the proposition to give this gentleman a hearing, on the ground that all such projects had for their ultimate end the revival of the old State bank system, with wild-cat and red-dog currency. The committee, however, overruled Mr. Merriam, and decided to devote a day to the subject next week.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Fulton Paul, of New-York, to be Consul at Trinidad. Postmasters—Zasemba Jackson, at Ellsworth, Kansas; John Lingafelt, at Holidaysburg, Penn.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

The House Postal Committee, in reporting to-day that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company have, by non-compliance with their contract, forfeited their claims to the additional half million dollars per annum, the subsidy provided by the law of 1872 for an additional China mail service, say: The only question which the committee feel called upon to consider is the simple one as to whether the contract has been complied with, and whether a non-compliance has worked forfeiture of the rights of the company under the terms of the contract regarding the performances of said additional service by American-built ships of 4,000 tons register, to commence Oct. 1, 1873. They add that, interpreting the terms of the contract strictly, as they feel bounden to do, they do not see how they can accept the explanations of the company as to the causes of delay in providing the required steam-ships, and they accordingly find that such failure actually works a forfeiture of the rights of the company under said contract. The question of aid to American commerce, to which the testimony of Mr. John Roach was chiefly directed, the Postal Committee do not regard as legislatively before them. They refer, however, to the testimony of Trenor M. Park and Mr. Scott, as to the so-called corruption fund of $600,000, and its alleged absorption by the agent to whom it was intrusted, and say, that admitting the present management of the company are entirely innocent in the matter, the fact remains that the old organization consented to setting aside a fund for corrupt use, and that if corrupt means were used to secure the additional subsidy, Congress should not hesitate to declare the said additional subsidy forfeited on any ground, either technical or real. The committee conclude by recommending that the existing appropriation of $500,000 be covered into the Treasury, and that no further appropriation be made for said additional service.

PREPARATIONS FOR MISS GRANT'S MARRIAGE.

The workmen to-day commenced the decoration of the East Room of the Executive Mansion, in which is to take place on Thursday morning the marriage of Miss Grant to Mr. Sartoris. Three hundred invitations have been issued, the larger number to persons outside Washington, but it is thought that not more than half that number will be present on the occasion. The object on the part of the President's family seems to have been to render the wedding as private as possible, carefully avoiding everything that would give to it an official character. The only foreign representative present will be Sir Edward Thornton, together with Lady Thornton. The guests will include the more intimate friends of the President's family, such as the Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, Speaker Blaine, Senators Conkling, Frelinghuysen, and A. G. Thurman, Gen. Sherman, Admiral Porter, Geo. W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, Adolph E. Borie, together with the ladies of their respective households, and others of various cities. On the morning of the wedding the gates of the Executive Mansion will be closed to all except the invited guests. During to-day a large number of splendid and valuable presents to the bride were received. They are principally from Philadelphia. A few of them are from New-York.

THE LANDING OF FOREIGN CONVICTS AND PAUPERS.

The Secretary of State sent to the House to-day a communication in relation to the landing of convicts and paupers upon our shores from foreign countries. A detailed history of the correspondence on the subject is given, and copies of letters that have passed between the State Department and foreign countries are appended. The resolution calling for this information directed the Secretary to suggest what legislation was necessary to prohibit the landing of these people. The Secretary suggests the passage of a law empowering the President to return to the countries whence they came all paupers, vagabonds, and convicts who may be landed on the shores of the United States. This should be done by compelling the vessels who bring them here to take them away. It is also suggested that a heavy fine be imposed upon vessels engaging in this business. The papers were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD MATTERS.

BOSTON, May 19.—At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Old Colony Railroad, to-day, the committee chosen to superintend the voting on the question of purchasing or subscribing for shares in an incorporated company running steam-boats in connection with their road to New-York, to an amount not exceeding $750,000, and in a company running steam-boats to the islands in Vineyard Sound for an amount not exceeding $40,000, reported that the whole number of shares was 66,921, of which 34,461 were necessary to a vote, and that upon this question 35,206 were in favor of the project, and 3,369 against it. The report of the committee having been accepted, the meeting adjourned.

THE CROPS IN TEXAS.

DENISON, Texas, May 19.—The wheat crop of this region is now out of danger, and will be the largest and best ever raised in Northern Texas. The new wheat will be in market here by the 1st of June. A large breadth of land planted in cotton looks finely. Business is reviving all through Texas, and all the railroad train are crowded with immigrants, while the prairie roads are lined with people seeking new homes in Texas.

EXORBITANT RAILROAD FREIGHTS—ACTION OF THE CUNARD LINE.

BOSTON, May 19.—The high cost of railroad freights on grain and other products from the West has compelled the Cunard Company to seriously contemplate withdrawing all their steamers from the Liverpool and Boston route, and transferring them to New-York. The proposition causes much feeling in business circles, and efforts are being made to induce the railroad managers to lower their rates.

THE McCOOK MURDER.

YANKTON, Dakota, May 19.—In the Wintermute trial to-day fourteen witnesses were examined on behalt of the prosecution, the majority of whom saw the shooting of Gen. McCook and corroborated in all its main points the statements made by the first witness yesterday.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The Chicago Board of Trade to-day passed a resolution favoring the negotiations pending between the United States, Great Britain, and Canada in regard to the enlargement of commercial relations between these countries.

ARKANSAS.

BAXTER AGAIN IN THE STATE-HOUSE.

BITTER DENUNCIATION OF DORSEY AND CLAYTON.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 19.—To-day, at 1 o'clock, Gov. Baxter took formal possession of the State-house. Early in the morning Gen. Fagan, commanding Brooks' forces, sent word to Gen. Newton, Baxter's commander, that his forces would evacuate the State-house at noon, but at the same time he recommended that the picket lines of both parties be maintained until that hour. This was complied with by Newton. At 12 o'clock exactly, Brooks' troops left the State-house, and it was taken possession of by Secretary of State Johnson and Gen. McCannlay, the Governor's private Secretary. The building was then hurriedly cleared of the old clothes and decayed provisions left by Brooks' negroes, and at 1 o'clock Gov. Baxter took the seat which he has been prevented from occupying for the last thirty-four days. At a little before the appointed time he proceeded to the Capitol from his head-quarters at Masonic Hall. He was accompanied by his private Secretary and Col. H. L. Smith, and escorted by King White's cavalry. All along the line of march crowds of men, women, and children were assembled, and the Governor and his party were loudly cheered as they passed. Arriving at the State-house he was received by Gens. Newton, Churchill, and King White, and conducted to the Executive Chamber. As soon as he had taken his seat one hundred guns were fired, accompanied by the hurrahs of the people, and a long-continued rattle of musketry.

After having received the congratulations of his friends, the Governor delivered a short address, in which he complimented his officers and supporters upon their bravery, and recounted in brief the history of his ejectment from his position.

As soon as it had become generally known that Baxter's men had possession of the State-house, the guards and pickets left the street corners, and the commander of the Federal forces ordered the removal of the barricades erected by him. He also sent his two pieces of artillery to the State Arsenal, and relieved the guards at the hotels. Soon afterward many of the store-keepers took down the heavy planks that had been put up for the protection of their windows, and to-morrow a general resumption of business is expected.

It is stated that Mr. Brooks is still in the city, but he is only accessible to his most intimate friends. It is generally expected that a number of his friends and supporters will be indicted for treason if they remain in Arkansas, and many of them have taken advantage of the present excitement and left the State.

A general system of fraud and corruption appears to have prevailed here for some time past, and Gov. Baxter states that a thorough investigation of the books and papers of all State officers will be made within a few days. He has sent word to the State Treasurer that a commission would examine his accounts within a few days. The Auditor's books will be looked through, and many of the State and county officers will undoubtedly be indicted for malfeasance in office.

The feeling here against Senator Clayton continues to be very strong. Gov. Baxter stated to-day that should he return to Arkansas he would have him arrested for conspiracy to overthrow the State Government, and that, should he come to trial, there was evidence enough to send him to the Penitentiary for a long term of years. This appears to be the opinion among the Brooks men. No matter who they supported for Governor, the people universally denounce Clayton and Dorsey.

It seems now to be conceded on all sides that there will be no more organized fighting here. At the same time, however, a general spirit of lawlessness prevails. This manifested itself early in the morning, when what was supposed to be an attempt to burn the city was made. A large building in one of the most populous streets was fired in three places, and only extinguished by the combined efforts of the Fire Department and a company of Gen. Newton's soldiers. Near the building was situated Baxter's artillery and a large quantity of fixed ammunition. Street fights, in which pistols and knives were drawn, have been frequent throughout the day. In every instance, however, King White's riders were called out, and the disturbances were quelled without bloodshed.

The reports from the Pine Bluff district are not so alarming. Murphy, who has been inciting the negroes, has been arrested and lodged in jail, and no further trouble is apprehended in that vicinity.

This evening Gen. Newton turned the city over to the control of the Mayor, and the Municipal Police soon after resumed duty. The Brooks party have all left the city, and Baxter's men are going as fast as transportation can be furnished them.

Another street fight occurred to-night, and one man was shot through the head. During the mêlée Charles Reid, Clerk of the Assembly, was fired at by a restaurant-keeper, but was uninjured.

The Governor is receiving his friends at a collation in the State-house to-night.

PETITION TO CONTEST THE ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 19.—J. R. Berry, who claims to have been elected Auditor at the election in 1872, presented his petition to both Houses of the Legislature to-day to contest the right of Wheeler, the present occupant.

ARREST OF GOV. MOSES.

THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA CHARGED WITH LARCENY—HE RESISTS ARREST—THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19.—A great commotion was caused in Columbia, to-day, by the attempted arrest of Gov. Moses for larceny. The streets are alive with colored militia and groups of citizens discussing the peculiar situation. This morning Sheriff Cain, of Orangeburg, called at the Moses mansion and informed the Governor that he had an unpleasant duty to perform. Moses, guessing his purpose, and seeing a warrant in his side pocket, told him that he would not submit to arrest. In response to the Governor's requisition Brig. Gen. Nash detailed two companies of colored militia to guard the Executive office and approaches. They are now on duty around the State-house and Moses' mansion with fixed bayonets, and challenge all comers.

THE GOVERNOR SUBMITS TO ARREST AND GIVES BAIL.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 19.—This afternoon, by the advice of his counsel, Gov. Moses concluded to submit to the law and gave bail. He did not surrender to the Orangeburg Sheriff, but to Mr. Coleman, the Coroner of this county. The troops were then dismissed. The streets are filled with the military, and business is paralyzed. The question of the right to arrest the Governor is the subject of excited discussion among the State officials.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19.—The Governor gave bail in a large amount for his appearance. He will probably make a publication explanatory of his view of the case. The three colored companies who had been guarding the Governor's person during the day rendezvoused at 7 P. M. at the State-house, where refreshments, including champagne and cigars, were provided for them in the Executive office, after partaking of which they were dismissed.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

THE ACTION IN THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Sanborn contracts will come up for discussion in the House to-morrow. The committee expected to offer an amendment to the Moiety bill, which would precipitate the debate on that subject to-day, but at last concluded to keep the two subjects entirely distinct. Gen. Butler, at whose special request the discussion of the Moiety bill was postponed, was present in the House to-day, but did not speak. To-morrow he will undoubtedly be brought forward by the speech of Mr. Foster. What length and direction this debate will assume depends altogether upon the way in which it is treated by the Democrats and Gen. Butler. Several members of the committee would desire to speak, except that they are assured the two objects desired, the repeal of the laws and the retirement of Secretary Richardson, will be secured without debate. There is the best of reason to expect the resignation of the Secretary before the 1st day of June. Mr. Kasson to-day offered in the Ways and Means Committee a resolution of censure of the officers who administered this Sanborn law, but the resolution will hardly receive action, as it goes further than many feel willing to advance with this business.

MORE TESTIMONY TAKEN.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Committee on Ways and Means had before it this morning Mr. Dickinson, a Boston lawyer, who furnished the committee with an interesting history of F. A. Prescott, Sanborn's lawyer. He detailed the circumstances by which Prescott fleeced a New-Bedford boot and shoe dealer out of $900 on the pretense of settling for him a case of insufficient incom tax. He gave a succinct history of Prescott's career from the time he was a clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau when he divulged correspondence from the Boston District Attorney's office, until the time when this same District Attorney (Mr. Hillard) made the motion for Prescott's admission to the Bar in ignorance of his antecedents. As to Sanborn, he scouted the idea that he was a mysterious man. He would as soon think of mentioning Daniel Pratt in that character. He believed that Sanborn was simply put forward as a man through whom knowledge and information of revenue frauds might be utilized by others.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.

THE VOTE IN BOTH HOUSES—THE APPROPRIATION TO THE MASSACHUSETTS SUFFERERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 19.—In the vote for United States Senator to-day one Senator elected as a Liberal Republican, Mr. Hayden, of Windham, dodged the vote on United States Senator, making the Senate vote 16 for Eaton and 4 for Buckingham. Of Eaton's 132 votes in the House there was one by Mr. Bell, elected as a Republican from Marlboro. Buckingham's 76 were all Republican. Gov. Ingersoll's 4 votes were all by Democrats. Of Hawley's 11 votes, 2 were by members classed as Democrats. H. B. Harrison's 3 votes were all Republican. One Republican voted for David A. Welles. The Gallagher Democracy of New-Haven will serenade Mr. Eaton to-morrow evening.

The Trustees of the Reform School for Boys at Meriden has appointed to-day, as Superintendent, Samuel Ingham, of Manchester, for some years Superintendent of the Reform School in New-Hampshire. He succeeds Dr. Hatch, deceased.

Gov. Ingersoll has appointed Paymaster Gen. Charnley and Representative Bills, of Winchester, to proceed to the flooded district in Massachusetts to-morrow and report concerning the necessities existing there for the distribution of the $10,000 appropriated by the Legislature to-day.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

EVIDENCE RELATING TO MR. CORCORAN'S TAXES—ANOTHER SERIES OF MEASUREMENTS SHOWING OVERCHARGES.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—In the District investigation to-day Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the banker, testified that Ex-Senator Harlan, one of the proprietors of the Washington *Chronicle*, offered to pay his tax bills at an abatement of ten per cent. less than was allowed by law.

Ex-Senator Harlan was called, and explained the circumstances as published some time ago. The *Chronicle* Publishing Company had claims on the District Government for which appropriation had been made, but payment was not made because the District was out of funds. He was told if he could get somebody's taxes to pay he could draw the amount of appropriation. The proposition arose from this.

Col. Wright Rives, a West Point graduate and civil engineer, was recalled and gave the result of measurements made by him prior to the commencement of the District investigation, showing large overcharges to the Government and to the citizens for improvements made, and in instances in which the Government recharged for work already overpaid for by the citizens. He had never found but one instance where the United States was undercharged, and that was on the Missouri avenue sewer.

Ex-Mayor Emery testified as an expert that flagging such as is used by the board could be profitably laid for sixty-five cents per linear foot. He also testified that when he retired from the office the school-teachers were only in one month's arrearage of pay.

Treasurer Magruder was called to explain why checks issued by him did not appear in the report of his disbursements submitted to the committee in the Governor's answer. He said they all did appear, but being asked to find two checks singled out by the committee, he stated he would consult his vouchers and report in the morning. He admitted that his disbursements made by check were not entered in his books with even the date of payment. His accounts, the committee thought, were rather loosely kept.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in Kingston, Ontario, Penitentiary. The building containing the cabinet, shoe, and tailor shops, with their contents, was totally destroyed.

Intelligence has just been received of a large fire at Aylmer, Ontario. Between thirty-five and forty buildings are reported to have been destroyed, including the Montreal Telegraph Company's office. The fire took all before it on each side of the main street. There are no particulars, as telegraph communication is interrupted.

A FAMILY OF SIX MURDERED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—A dispatch from San Diego, in this State, says that John Overend, wife, and four children were found murdered in their house, twelve miles from that city. There is no clue to the murderers.

ODD FELLOWS' CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—The Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. convened in semi-annual convention this morning. The reports of the grand officers show a healthy growth of the order in Indiana. The number of encampments is stated at 122, and the number of contributing members at 5,126. A resolution was adopted inviting the Grand Lodge of the United States to meet in this city in 1875.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

AN IMPERSONAL SEPTENNATE OFFERED BY THE MODERATE RIGHT—PROGRESS OF THE MINISTERIAL REORGANIZATION.

PARIS, May 19.—The Moderate Right object to an impersonal septennate, because it would be equivalent to the recognition of the Republic.

M. De Goulard has not given up hope of forming a Ministry. He is continuing negotiations to-day.

During the day President MacMahon gave audiences to M. De Goulard, M. Buffet, and the Duke Decazes.

The Extreme Right are determined to oppose Goulard, or any other chief of the Ministry whose platform embraces the adoption of the Constitutional bills. Goulard, finding no sure support in the Left Centre or Right, is therefore compelled to rely mainly upon the minority in the Assembly. It is expected that the Ministry will be completed to-night, with Goulard, Decazes, Magne, and Bodet at the head of the principal departments.

THE METTERNICH AND MONTEBELLO CHALLENGE.

PARIS, May 19.—It is the Count De Montebello, not the Duke De Montmorency, who has sent a challenge to Prince Metternich. The cause of the challenge is the refusal of Princess Metternich to return a salutation at a ball of Count De Montebello.

Prince Metternich's seconds refuse to allow the duel with the Count of Montebello to take place.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR.

LONDON, May 19.—The Czar went to Aldershott this morning. The usual crowd gathered in the streets to see his Majesty pass. He returned to London in the afternoon, having reviewed 14,000 troops.

A State ball in his honor took place at Buckingham Palace to-night.

The Emperor will visit Woolwich to-morrow and inspect the Government docks and works.

ELECTION OF A LIBERAL FROM DUDLEY.

LONDON, May 20.—Mr. Henry Brinsley Sheridan, Liberal, has been returned to the House of Commons from Dudley.

SPAIN.

REPULSE OF A CARLIST ATTACK—EXPECTING ARMS FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 19.—The Carlists last week attacked some intrenching parties beyond Bilbao, but were driven off with the loss of thirty prisoners. Sixty Republicans were killed and wounded.

The Carlists are expecting the arrival of a cargo of guns purchased in England.

RUSSIA.

EXPATRIATED POLES TO BE ALLOWED TO RETURN.

LONDON, May 19.—Count Schouraloff, Chief of the Russian Imperial Secret Police, to-day gave assurances that all exiled Poles, with the exception of two or three known assassins, may return to their native country.

TURKEY.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 19.—A fire last night in Galata, a large suburb of this city, destroyed about a hundred houses, occupied mostly by poor Israelites.

MEXICO.

RAILROAD MATTER—ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRENCH DEFEAT—CHEAP POSTAGE.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 10, via HAVANA, May 19.—The concession granted to the Mexican Company for the construction of the International and Interoceanic Railroads has been annulled.

The extradition treaty between Mexico and Italy has been ratified.

The anniversary of the victory of May 5, 1862, over the Frency Army was celebrated with enthusiasm in the capital and throughout the country.

A bill for the reduction of rates of postage and for the general improvement of the postal service, has been introduced in Congress.

The sum of $70,000 has been voted by Congress to provide for the proper representation of Mexico at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

The Customs authorities at Progreso have seized the Spanish steamer Lola, from Havana, for smuggling. The greater portion of her cargo had already been surreptitiously landed and carted away. The remainder was found on board under the coal, and, with the steamer, has been confiscated.

The cotton crop of Justepec has been destroyed by a hail-storm.

Savala, a priest of Morelia, has been condemned to one year's imprisonment for violation of the Reform laws.

VIRGINIA.

THE STATE PAYING ITS INDEBTEDNESS—CELEBRATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

RICHMOND, Va., May 19.—The *Enquirer*, of this city, appears this morning under the new management—that of W. W. Berry & Co., with Mr. Berry as chief editor.

Bills of exchange for £7,590 have been sent to Baring Brothers & Co., London, in payment of interest advanced by them on the sterling debt of Virginia.

The final arrangements for the celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday on the 25th inst. by British settlers in Virginia have been completed. The celebration will be kept up for four days. On the first day there is to be a grand banquet, with a ballet at night, and on the three following days there will be races under the management of the British settlers and Virginia riding clubs.

ALABAMA.

THE NEW-YORK EDITORIAL EXCURSION—MEETING OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM SUPERINTENDENTS.

DECATUR, Ala., May 19.—The New-York editorial party arrived here this morning in special cars, and were met by a large delegation of citizens and escorted to the Polk House. Invitations are pouring in from all directions of the South. The party leave here for various points of interest, and will arrive at Birmingham, Ala., this afternoon.

The Association of Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums in the United States assembled in this city at 10 o'clock to-day. A large number of delegates have already arrived and others are expected to-day.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—A meeting of the marines of this city and vicinity was held today, and the discussion of the subject of petitioning Congress to grant them a bounty similar to that paid volunteer soldiers was resumed. It was stated that the petition of the association received the cordial support of those to whom it had been presented, and it was hoped that it would be received favorably by Congress. The Secretary stated that similar associations were about to be formed in New-York, Boston, and other cities with the same object in view.

THE CUNARD STEAMERS.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE BOSTON STEAM-SHIPS—EXORBITANT RAILROAD CHARGES THE CAUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—The merchants of the city are greatly concerned over the announcement of the temporary withdrawal of the Cunard steam-ships from this port. Mr. James Alexander, the agent of the line in this city, received a message from the Liverpool Directors on Friday last, stating that on the 1st of June the steam-ships would be taken off and discontinued through July and August. Only the unsatisfactory and aggravating privilege is to be granted of allowing the boats to touch here on the way to New-York to discharge passengers and light freight. The cause of the promulgation of this order is found in the fact that the Cunard people are not satisfied with the receipts from Boston of late. In spite of the fact that the foreign trade of Boston amounted to a gold value of $97,475,955 last year, the inland charges for freight and the enormous expense which the use of the Boston and Albany grain elevator entails upon those who depend upon it, it is charged, are enough to compel this action. The charges of transportation to New-York from the West, are some threepence per bushel less than to Boston, a difference which in the aggregate amounts to a pretty round sum. Facilities for doing business with the West have been from time to time increased here, and the Cunard Company has recently expended a large sum in creating new accommodations for its business at East Boston, and had planned for running several additional steamers to this port during the coming season. It is thus apparent that the action now taken was sudden. A special meeting of committees of the Board of Trade and Commercial Exchange was held to-day, and to-morrow conferences will be held with the management of the Boston and Albany Railroad, against whom there is much feeling.

THE TURF.

NASHVILLE BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

NASHVILLE, May 19.—The Spring meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association commenced to-day. The track was in good condition, and the attendance fair.

FIRST RACE.—Vandal Stakes; sweepstakes for three-year olds; $50 subscription; half forfeit; closed with thirty-five entries and seven starters.

SUMMARY.

Alcock & Co.'s ch. f. Orphan Girl	1	1
Baille Peyton's ch. f. Summer Rose	2	0
Turner's ch. f. Paralee	3	3
Murphy's b. c. Viscount	4	2
Scott's ch. c. King Pynn	5	0
Cheatham's blk. c. Vanderbilt	6	7
Harding's b. f. Vocalist	7	4

In the second heat Summer Rose and King Pynn ran a dead heat for the fifth position. Time—1:48¼, 1:49½. In the pools Summer Rose was largely the favorite. Orphan Girl carried 4½ pounds overweight.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a quarter dash; Association Purse, $150. The following is a summary:

Williams & Owing's ch. c. Somerset	1
Harding's ch. f. Madeira	2
Grimstead's ch. f. Sophia Budderly	3
Franklin's b. c. Gorlitza	4
Cheatham's ch. c. Aconite	5

Time—2:41½.

In the pools Madeira sold as the first, Gorlitza as the second, and Somerset as the third choice.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a half dash; Association Purse, $200. The following is a summary:

Jackson's g. c. Jean Valjean	1
Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite	2
Franklin's b. m. Arizona	3
Lewis & Co.'s b. h. Joe Johnston	dis.

Time—2:42.

In the pools Jean Valjean sold as the favorite, with Arizona close up, and Lewis' entries far behind. Jean Valjean won the race by a very short head.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 20—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen at the stations on the Atlantic coast and in the North-west. It has fallen in the lake region. No decided change in the temperature is reported. Clear weather and light winds prevail in the Southern, Middle, and New-England States. Light rain is reported from the lake region. Cool and clear weather, with northerly winds, prevails in Minnesota. The Missouri River has risen at Yankton. The Lower Missouri, the Lower Mississippi, and the Ohio Rivers have fallen.

PROBABILITIES.

For the eastern portion of New-England and the Middle Atlantic States generally clear weather and south-east to south-west winds will prevail during the day, with stationary and rising temperature and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and the Gulf States, generally clear weather, south-east to south-west winds, stationary or rising temperature, and falling barometer.

For the lower lakes, Northern New-York, and Western Pennsylvania, light rain, southerly to variable winds, stationary temperature, and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, clear or clearing weather, north-west winds, stationary to falling temperature, and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, with local rains in the last-named district, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, and no decided change of temperature.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $244,806.

Abijah Lussomb, an esteemed citizen of Taunton, Mass., hanged himself in his barn in that city, yesterday. He was sixty years old.

In the United States Circuit Court, a jury has been completed for the trial of the Grant Parish (La.) prisoners. The case will probably occupy a week or more.

Mail accounts from south-western parts of Minnesota represent that the ground is literally alive with young grasshoppers, which have already commenced eating the vegetation.

James White, who killed William G. McLaughlin in the club-house of the Bunker Hill Yacht Club last March, was last evening found guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

Two men, named Blair and Derochier, quarreled near Grenville, Canada, recently. During the combat, Derochier's wife handed him an ax, with which he killed Blair. Derochier and wife are now in St. Cholostique Jail.

A small party, including Vice President Wilson, Hon. C. A. Phelps and daughter, and a few others, left Boston for Washington last evening to attend the wedding at the Executive Mansion to-morrow.

George Halloran and Chas. Peterson were drowned at Gloucester, Mass., on Saturday night while intoxicated. Peterson, who was a Swede, was one of the crew of the schooner Henry B. Stanwood. Halloran's parents live in Woburn.

BANK FAILURE IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 19.—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city, of which Hon. Thos. Raines is manager, closed its doors this morning. The failure of a heavy dry-goods house a few days since is supposed to be the immediate cause of the failure of the bank.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—State Treasurer Raines is reported quite ill to-day, his illness arising from mental anxiety on account of the failure of the above bank, of which he was manager.

THE MILL RIVER DISASTER.

A PLOT TO LYNCH THE OVERSEER OF THE RESERVOIR.

THE ATTEMPT FRUSTRATED—MILITARY AND POLICE CALLED OUT—FINDING OF ADDITIONAL BODIES—NAMES OF THE VICTIMS—VISIT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—THE CONTRACTOR OF THE RESERVOIR CULPABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 19.—Last night was passed by the inhabitants of the villages in comparative security, owing to the presence of the military and Police, who were really needed, especially in Williamsburg, where serious rioting had been threatened. Mr. O. G. Spellman, the overseer of the fatal reservoir, had incurred, as you are aware, a large share of the blame of the accident. He was formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the association by whom the dam was built, but the immediate cause of the general odium under which he has fallen was his disregard of the keepers' warning, and his foolish detention of Cheney on Saturday morning. Toward evening yesterday it became evident that precaution should be taken to preserve the peace as well as property at Williamsburg, and the Selectmen imagined that they had done all that was necessary when a party of citizens were sworn in as special police.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST OVERSEER SPELLMAN.

At 8 o'clock, however, Mr. Spellman was visited secretly by an Irishman, who had formerly been in his employ, and was warned to fly for his life. A number of the Canadian and Irish operatives at Haydenville, Leeds, and the lower part of Williamsburg, who have lost everything, were apprised of Mr. Spellman's detention of Cheney, who might, if permitted, have given them more timely warning and enabled them to have saved their wives and children, now among the dead, conspired to wreak summary vengeance on Spellman. They agreed to assemble in the woods skirting the base of the hill overlooking the overseer's house, and when the inhabitants slept make a descent quietly upon his place, take him out, and lynch him. Whether they would have stopped at that or butchered his wife and daughter, is mere matter of speculation. Mr. Spellman says that on learning the story he managed to get a neighbor to write to his daughter, asking her to spend the night from home, and his wife remained at Mrs. James'. The daughter was happily unconscious of the impending danger until to-day. His family being secure, Mr. Spellman informed the Selectmen of the conspiracy, and obtained a strong escort of specials to guard his house. His friends, too, armed themselves with revolvers and stopped at the house over night. Fearing, however, that his force was not calculated to overcome the conspirators, Mr. Spellman requested that word be sent to Northampton for the Police and military. They came, under command of Capt. Prouty, who sent scouts to beat the woods, and report. The marauders had begun to assemble, but the majority becoming aware of the preparations being made to give them a warm reception, dispersed, and left the guards in peaceful possession all night. Mr. Spellman brought back his wife about 11 o'clock, but she was too terrified to remain in the house, and returned to the house of Mr. James. In the morning Mr. Spellman sent to Holyoke for police, who will stop at his house to-night.

THE SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

The other towns had no such circumstances to excite them, and the people returned to the hospitable residences tendered them. The rain continued until about midnight, and the darkness was intense. This morning, however, broke bright and clear, and at the first streak of dawn the villagers were at work among the ruins. As the morning advanced parties of men equipped as navvies continued to arrive from surrounding townships, so that by 7 o'clock thousands were clearing and carting off the débris. All the way from the Northampton Meadows to Williamsburg every eye sought a body, and twenty-one corpses were found.

NAMES OF THE VICTIMS.

Among them were Miss Nettie Roberts, of Williamsburg, and two unknown children, on the Florence Flats; Mrs. Spencer Bartlett and Patrick Scully's child, in the meadows below Florence; John Atkins, of Florence; Mary Brennan, of Williamsburg; Engineer Roberts, Charles Patrick, Mary Patrick, Gracie Cogan, Kate Fennessy, Andrew Fennessy, Ellen Fennessy, Sarah Saughnessy, Mrs. Marcia, John Wilson's child Finette, and three unrecognized children.

These bodies were difficult to recognize, because decomposition had set in. They were much disfigured by bruises and totally nude. At Leeds nothing was done except looking for the dead under the rubbish, which, experienced men say, will not be cleared away, even at the present expeditious rate, in less than a week.

OPERATIONS AT HAYDENVILLE.

At Haydenville the day was begun in a business like manner. Joel Hayden employed his hands and all who were able and willing to earn a dollar in picking up his patterns and brass-ware, several thousand dollars' worth of which was stored in his outhouses and barns before noon. His safe was hoisted out of the creek by means of a derrick, many of which have been erected along the river bank. The books were found to be in excellent condition, and the papers, with the exception of a few wet but legible notes, were not damaged in the least. The waters still ripple over the original bed of the river and slightly across part of the eastern bank, and beneath it are buried partially the works, patterns and goods of the factory. To get at these Mr. Hayden finds it necessary to alter the course of the stream, and his men are plowing a new channel for it, beginning at the north side of the former site of the brass foundry, and running south through the valley. By these operations men, women, and children earn their bread and find too much to do to allow them to brood over their individual losses. The children and women gather the patterns and brass-work, and the men perform the arduous part of the task.

AN INCIDENT OF CANINE SAGACITY.

An incident of extraordinary canine affection has just come to light in connection with the awful calamity which has fallen on this place. Col. Joel Hayden, one of the sons of the late Lieut. Gov. Hayden, owns a noble dog of the St. Bernard species. He has for a long time been a village favorite and a pet of the school children who are taught near the Hayden residence. Mr. Ira Bryant, the father of Mrs. Col. Hayden, an elderly gentleman, something over sixty years of age, was a great favorite with the dog. He was delighted to be with him, uneasy when Mr. Bryant was away, and always when he could accompanied him on his walks about the village. Mr. Bryant was lost in the disaster, and so were many of the dog's friends. It is said no human being ever expressed a deeper sense of sadness than he. His movements, even in the bustle and confusion, were noticeable. He intruded himself upon the family, and was in every part of the house sniffing about. An old pair of boots of Mr. Bryant's received his repeated attention, as did articles of clothing. Sunday afternoon he started out and followed the searchers for bodies on the meadow lands. He was seen on Miller's flats pawing in the sand, which caused an inquiry, and when he was visited it was found that he had dug quite a trench, in which were discovered the lower portions of a man's limbs, the toes of the boots being upturned. The next half hour revealed the form of Mr. Bryant. As the workmen prosecuted their digging around the body the dog lay at their feet. As the face was exposed, he seemed for a second overjoyed, but when a cloth was wrapped around the rigid form and the removal was begun, the noble creature seemed bowed with grief, and followed the little party home. Diligent search had been made for these remains, but it seemed hardly possible that any human being could have found the imbedded corpse.

WILLIAMSBURG AND SKINNERVILLE PROSTRATE.

Williamsburg and Skinnerville stand still, not a bit of work other than that necessary in searching

Continued on Eighth Page.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FALL OF PRINCE FLORESTAN OF MONACO. By Himself. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1874.

To anybody who wants half an hour's amusement over a quaintly-written chapter of curiously-alleged history, we cannot do better than suggest a perusal of this small volume. Monaco, as all the world knows, has long been one of the most curious places in Europe. For some eight centuries it was the principality of the Grimaldi family; then it joined the French Republic; then it was restored to its quondam Monarch, Honoratus IV.; then it was handed over to Sardinia, which, after having next acknowledged its independence, began the work of gradual annexation, to the unfeigned disgust of Florestan I., whose entire possessions did not exceed about fifteen square miles, and who naturally enough objected to his kingdom being made any smaller. He even tried, in his disgust, to dispose of the few rights that were at last left to him, and the principality was announced throughout Europe as for sale. But Florestan died without finding a purchaser, and his successor, Charles III., "the blind Prince," saw his lands once more placed under the authority of Sardinia, but with reservations to the reigning family. The author of the present book thus introduces at the same time himself and his story, for it is a story:

> "I am Prince Florestan, of Wurtemberg, born in 1850, consequently now of the mature age of twenty-four. I might call myself 'Florestan II.,' but I think it better taste for a dethroned Prince, especially when he happens to be a republican, to resume the name that is in reality his own."

True republicanism, we should have thought, would have led the writer to drop the term Prince altogether, but this is one of the little mistakes which serve as a caution to the reader, and it comes very *apropos* thus at the threshold of the affair. Then the writer goes on to relate how he came to be raised to the position of potentate in the little principality, but he never once mentions his origin. He tells how his uncle and cousin fell victims to the passion of the latter for yachting, and got drowned in the blue waters of the Mediterranean; how then the infant son of the Princess Marie was duly proclaimed by the Conseil d'Etat, and after nineteen hours of princely rule, at the age of six was thrown down a precipice, through the bungling management of a coachman, and killed on the spot. This made way for Florestan II., although he forgets to tell how, and in due course a telegram was delivered at his rooms in Trinity College, Cambridge, addressed to "His Serene Highness Prince Florestan," announcing his elevation to the highest position in the little territory. But "Florestan II." is a republican, as he himself declares, though of very liberal views. He claims to be English in all his ways—hates professors, reverences Mazzini and Disraeli, dislikes Sir Charles Dilke and groans at his lugubrious speeches, subscribes to Mr. Bradlaugh's election expenses, detests Gladstone, and worships *Lothair*. There was, however, nothing to do, in face of the telegram from the Governor General of Monaco, but to accept his destiny, bid a chance good-by to his college tutor, resign his place in the Trinity eight, and leave Cambridge for the Continent with as little delay as possible—without, in fact, waiting for the formality of an *exeat*. But he says: "I would have gone only to Monaco to proclaim the Republic had I not known that the strange despotism—presided over, not as a despotism should be, by one clever despot, but by two stupid despots, the Dukes of Magenta and Broglie—which is called the French Republic, would not permit the creation of a small model for herself in the middle of her Commune of Roquebrune." He did the next best thing, and went as a reformer. His reception was worthy of his rank. His guards were drawn up in imposing array to the number of thirty-nine. There were forty in all, but one was in hospital with a wart on his thumb, besides two drummers and four officers, headed by one Col. Jacquemet.

> "I have seen many amusing sights," says the Prince, "in the course of my short life. I have seen an Anglican clergyman dance the can-can; I have seen Lord Claude Hamilton the elder address the English House of Commons; I have watched with breathless interest the gesticulations of French orators in the tribune of the Assembly, when not a word could reach my ears through the din of Babel that their colleagues made; but the oddest sight I ever saw was the bow with which Col. Jacquemet—conscious even at the glorious moment that history would not forget his name—assured me that the devoted army of a gallant and a glorious Prince would follow him to the death, while Honor led and Duty called!"

But the report had somehow gone abroad that the Prince was a heretic—a Protestant heretic—and great was the relief of the heads of the Church in Monaco when they discovered from his own lips that he was only a Freethinker, and a follower rather of Strauss than of Cumming. In his journey on horseback from the railway station to the palace he was escorted by a body of sixteen mounted carbineers, who on other occasions were ordinary Police constables unmounted, who did duty at Mount Carlo and the town. But the progress was slow; for the Prince had to give time to the thirty-nine guardsmen to run round by another route, so that they might form up at the palace entrance and do more reception duty. The destination is reached, however, at last, and the Prince sorely scandalizes the dignity of his office in the eyes of his people by throwing his arms round the neck of the Dowager Princess, a lady of eighty-six, and kissing her right heartily on the palace step.

Then follows the inevitable levee, and the measures for reform undertaken according to the principles of Freethinkers and republicanism among "people of bigoted Catholics, through a Jesuit Father," and amid the most centralized administration in the world. The "Rapport Hebdomaire," a "terrific dispatch of twenty-three pages," led to the information that Monaco contained a population of 5,000, and possessed every appliance and every excrescence of civilized government except a Parliament. The adult male population was 1,300, and the number of officials 361, besides 800 more who held a semi-official position at the casino of M. Blanc. In all directions there was ample room for reform. The Prince, therefore, set to work, but with one uniform result. He failed to carry his measures, but succeeded in making himself excessively unpopular with every one of his subjects. His unpopularity was at last brought to a climax by his having invited Garibaldi to spend a few days with him at Monaco. This so aroused the fury of the people that the Italian Democrat had to leave the place under the protection of some English sailors, and amid cries of "à bas Garibaldi," "à bas les Communistes," "à bas le Prince." Finally, the Prince himself beat a dignified retreat to his yacht, and soon set sail for Marseilles, where he afterward learned that his late subjects had declared by a majority of 1,131 to 1 in favor of a total, in place of a limited, annexation to France. He returned to his rooms at Trinity College, and read the comments of the English press upon his fall. The *Morning Advertiser* classed him, he says, with the Tichborne claimant, as a victim to the Jesuits, whereas he himself did not consider that he was a victim at all. The *National Reformer*, the organ of Mr. Bradlaugh, patted him on the back as an ill-used Republican; and the *Standard* declared that his fall showed "the absolute necessity of maintaining the twenty-fifth clause of the Education act," another conclusion that did not seem to him very evident. His own opinion was that "he went too fast," and he promises that if the people of Monaco will try him again he will go slower. He has come now to agree with Mr. Freeman that "in changing a long-established form of executive government, the more gently and warily the work is done the more likely it is to be lasting." He conjures his friends of the French radical party, as the moral to be drawn from his fall, not to let radicalism in France be bound up with indecent speeches made over graves at "civil funerals," or with the denial of the immortality of the soul, for

> —"no system of government can be permanent which has for its opponents all the women in the country, and for supporters only half the men; and any party will have for opponents all the women if it couples the religious question with the political and the social, and raises the flag of materialism. Women are not likely to abandon the idea of a compensation in the next world for the usage which too many of them meet with in this."

We must say that Prince Florestan's account of his monarchical experiences would have had an air of greater authenticity if he had favored us with an exact statement of his own pedigree. He diligently avoids telling us how he comes to be connected with the Dowager Princess, the mother of Charles III., or what the nature of the connection is. We imagine that it would have been too difficult, and he has more wisely left the task undone; for unless there are some secrets in the Monaco family with which we are unacquainted, it is not easy to understand how any Prince Florestan could have delayed his entry into this world till the year 1850. But these little questions, important as they are on their bearing upon the true nature of the work before us, have been most judiciously ignored by the author, and the consequence is that his book will probably be read by many as an authentic page of history; for it is admirably written, circumstantial in tone, and in all its leading features is well calculated to carry an impression of historical genuineness. It is only after a close examination that doubts begin to arise, and then it appears as a cleverly-written satire, thoroughly amusing and enjoyable; so clever in fact as to deserve a place at least on an equality, if not in advance, of the best recent productions of the kind.

STEAM-SHIP NOTES. A Handbook containing facts, hints, and general information for those contemplating a trip to Europe. By "NORVAL," of the New-York *Evening Mail*. New-York: 1874.

This little pamphlet takes different ground altogether from that occupied by Mr. Pascal in his Directory for American Travelers. The advice and instructions it contains are such as the traveler should study before leaving home, and in that way it will be found useful and trustworthy. More than this, it contains many curious items of gossip and anecdote with reference to the passage across the Atlantic, which make it fairly interesting reading, and serves pleasantly to mark the chief characteristics of the principal steam-ship lines. Intending voyagers will do well to procure the book as a companion to Mr. Pascal's. It is cheap enough.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATION AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH—SERVICES YESTERDAY.

A very agreeable Sunday-school anniversary was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Presbyterian Memorial Church, corner of Fifty-third street and Madison avenue. It was a union anniversary, embracing the schools attached to the Central Presbyterian Church, the mission of the Collegiate Reformed Church, the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, the Presbyterian Memorial Church, and the Presbyterian Memorial Church Mission. The church, which is one of the handsomest in the City, was suitably decorated. It was apparently the original intention to allot the pews in the body of the church to the Sunday-school pupils, reserving the galleries for the visitors, but it was necessary to depart from the programme to some extent. The children of the united schools were so numerous that the floor of the building was speedily occupied, and so it was necessary to reserve the southern gallery for them also. The visitors, however, who were mostly ladies, found ample accommodations in the northern gallery. Rev. H. D. Ganse, of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, presided. The exercises were opened with the hymn, "Our Glad Jubilee," to a brisk march movement, which was joined in by all the children. The effect, which was very satisfactory, was greatly enhanced by a cornet which supplemented the music of the organ. At the conclusion of the singing, prayer was offered by Rev. J. D. Wilson, of the Central Presbyterian Church. The sacred hymn on the programme, "We Worship Thee," was then sung, after which Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., was introduced. He, however, delegated the task of addressing the children to Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Peoria, Ill., who, he said, strangely enough, bore the same initials as Rev. Mr. Wilson, of New-York. Rev. Mr. Wilson invited the attention of the children to the text, "I am the bread of life," and discoursed to them on that theme with such familiar illustration as might make his words intelligible to the childish apprehension. Other hymns followed, alternated with brief addresses and prayer.

"TOM" FIELDS' SALARY.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a motion was made on behalf of plaintiff in the suit of Isaac Wood against the City, to strike out a portion of defendant's answer as irrelevant. Wood, as already stated in THE TIMES, sues as the assignee of Thomas C. Fields to recover from the City $16,600, claimed to be due Fields for salary as Corporation Attorney. The allegations in the answer, claimed on behalf of plaintiff to be irrelevant, are that Fields has been indicted, that he has absconded, thus vacating his office and forfeiting his salary; that he has obtained a large amount of fees to which he had no right, and that a judgment had been obtained against him in Albany by The People for $600,000. This $600,000, together with the fees alleged to have been appropriated by Fields, it is claimed form a valid offset against his claim, of which plaintiff in this suit is the assignee. The motion was opposed by Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham on behalf of the City, and Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, the trial of Julius Sarner, of No. 68 Greene street, charged with perjury in an investigation before Fire Marshal Sheldon, was resumed. Francis H. Ferry, porter and packer in the employ of Sarner Brothers at the date of the fire, testified that he knew of no furs being stored on the floor which was burned, and found no remnants of furs among the débris. Prisoner dismissed witness on the 1st of May, and two days after asked him to return. He refused unless his wages were increased and eighteen months' pay given him in advance. After some negotiations Sarner agreed to Ferry's terms, and at an interview presented a written agreement in the presence of two persons, providing that Ferry should not testify against the prisoner. Witness refused to sign the agreement, whereupon Sarner threatened to have him locked up for attempting to obtain bribes. Capt. John Cregier and William C. Jahne, of the Insurance Patrol, testified to the amount of damage done by the fire at Sarner's. The further hearing of the case will be continued to-day.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Col. Devoe, the Superintendent of Markets, complained to Marshal Conklin yesterday that a large number of cartmen were in the habit of obstructing the streets in the vicinity of Washington Market. The Marshal ordered their removal. A like complaint was made by the Erie Railroad Company against the owners of trucks which are allowed to stand in front of their old building at the junction of Duane, Reade, and West streets. These are also to be removed....Controller Green, Ex-Park Commissioner Hall, Wm. B. Ogden, and others called on Mayor Havemeyer yesterday....It is said that the Mayor will conduct the investigation of the charges preferred against the Department of Charities at the office of the latter this afternoon. He announced yesterday that he had not appointed a committee of merchants to make the examination, as he purposed on Monday....Daniel Peixotto has been appointed Assistant Clerk in the License Bureau.

THE CITY RECORD.

The Commissioners of the *City Record* met yesterday in the Mayor's office, and appointed the following newspapers to publish brief abstracts of the City and County advertisements inserted in the *City Record*: NEW-YORK TIMES, *New-York Tribune, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Sunday Times, New-York Era,* and *Staats Zeitung*. The Board then authorized the Controller to insert notices of the sales of lands in the *Journal of Commerce*.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—May 19.

SENATE.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, called up the resolution submitted by him providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 22d of June, and it was agreed to without discussion.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, introduced a joint resolution proposing an additional amendment to the Constitution, to provide that all claims and demands against the United States shall be presented or prosecuted within ten years after they accrue or arise, or else be forever barred.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate, at the expiration of the morning hour, resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, inquired if the proviso in regard to the Public Printer repealing the portion of the act providing for his election by the Senate, was not so worded as to permit that officer to determine himself when there would be a vacancy in the office.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, replied in the negative, and said the power remained in the Senate to determine when a vacancy should occur.

Mr. HAMLIN said he saw no use for the proviso at all, and moved to strike it out.

The motion to strike out was carried unanimously, and the Superintendent of Public Printing remains an officer of the Senate, as at present.

Mr. CONKLING moved to restore the appropriation of $3,000 for the compensation of two clerks at $1,500 each in the Assistant Treasurer's office at New-York, and had read a telegram from Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse stating that under the new Coinage act it is necessary to have these clerks. Agreed to.

Mr. WEST moved an amendment to provide for the employment of sixty-two clerks, of class three, instead of fifty-seven, in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department. Agreed to.

He also moved an amendment to the fifth section in regard to unexpended balances being covered into the Treasury, so as to provide that the section should not operate to prevent the fulfillment of contracts existing at the date of the passage of the act. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Executive Office was increased from $4,000 to $6,000. He also moved an appropriation of $1,500 for the Computer of Bullion in the office of the Director of the Mint. Agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that the salary of the Clerk of the Committee on Commerce be fixed at $2,200 per annum. Agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, submitted an amendment for three additional clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, Treasury Department. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the appropriation for files, periodicals, and newspapers in the library of Congress was increased from $1,500 to $2,500.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, said the Secretary of State had presented to the Committee on Foreign Relations, sundry amendments which were unanimously approved by that committee, and, on behalf of the committee, he now offered them, as follows:

To have a Third Assistant Secretary of State; to increase the number of fourth-class clerks from ten to twelve; reduce the number of third-class clerks from nine to six; to dispense entirely with second-class clerks; to increase the number of first-class clerks from eight to eleven; to create thirteen clerks to act as copyists; to increase the charge for passports to $5, after July 1, 1874; to authorize the Secretary of State to have charge of the distribution of the clerical force of his department from time to time as the interests of the service require; and, lastly, authorizing the use of the unexpended balance of the $250,000 appropriated for the Geneva Commission, to be used toward the payment of the expenses of the Fishery Commission which meets at Halifax in July next.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said the amendments increased the appropriation about $13,400, but the increase in the charge for passports, it was estimated, would put about $45,000 per annum in the Treasury.

The amendments were all agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, ten chiefs of divisions were authorized in the Treasury Department, instead of eight, as reported by the committee, to be known as chiefs of the divisions of appointments; warrants and appropriations; revenue, marine, and life-saving stations; Customs; navigation; internal revenue; Sub-Treasury; stationery, printing, and blanks; files and records, and of mails.

On motion of Mr. INGALLS, the appropriation for the office of Surveyor General of Kansas was increased from $7,500 to $9,700.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted an amendment to the third section, which prohibits civil officers of the Government from receiving any perquisites, or making private use of public property, so as to provide that it should not prevent the employment and payment by the Department of Justice of District Attorneys, as now allowed by law, for the performance of services not covered by their salaries or fees. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the amendment of the committee, agreed to yesterday, fixing the pay of the officers of the Document Room at $2,160 for the Superintendent and First Assistant, and $1,440 for the Second Assistant, was reconsidered, and the pay of these officers remains as under the old law, $1,800 for the Superintendent and $1,440 for the assistants.

On motion of Mr. HOWE the appropriation for the purchase of books for the Library of Congress was increased from $8,000 to $9,000.

Mr. WINDOM submitted an amendment for an increase of four in the clerical force in the office of the Controller of the Currency, which reinstates the number dropped by the House. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to detail enlisted men for duty in the Adjutant General's office. Agreed to. He also submitted amendments to reinstate five clerks in the office of the First Controller of the Treasury, and two in the office of the First Auditor. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to strike out part of the first section of the bill, which was agreed to, making it read that no civil officer of the Government shall hereafter receive any compensation or perquisite, directly or indirectly, from the Treasury, or property of the United States beyond his salary or compensation allowed by law. Provided, that this shall not be construed to prevent the employment and payment by the Department of Justice of District Attorneys, as now allowed by law, for the performance of services not covered by their salaries or fees.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved an appropriation of $1,500 for chemicals and apparatus and $300 for microscopes for that department. Agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments of the committee agreed to, with the exception of the section relating to covering into the Treasury of unexpended balances, which was modified so as to provide that it should take effect on the 1st day of July, 1875, instead of 1874. The clause appropriating $6,400 for an assay office at Charlotte, N. C., was reinserted by the Senate, with an amendment striking out the item of $1,000 for a clerk. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Civil Rights bill, upon which motion the yeas and nays were ordered.

The roll-call showed but thirty-three Senators present; no quorum. And at 5:30 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House took up the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill. Some of them were non-concurred in, and were sent to a Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Hale of Maine, Scofield of Pennsylvania, and Marshall of Illinois.

THE CUSTOMS LAWS AND THE MOIETIES SYSTEM.

The House then took up the bill reported by Mr. E. H. Roberts, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to amend the Customs laws and to repeal the system of moieties to informers in Customs revenue cases.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, moved an amendment to strike out the third section of the bill, and to add to the sixth section a provision that any informer who shall pay to any officer of the United States any portion of the money received by him shall have a perpetual right of action for its recovery.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, also submitted an amendment making it unlawful for any Senator, Representative, or delegate in Congress to act as agent, attorney, proctor, advocate, solicitor, or counsel for any person against whom suit or proceedings are brought for violation of the Revenue laws. Both of these amendments are pending.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New-York, opened the discussion on the bill. It proposed, he said, to limit the time within which prosecutions for offenses against the Revenue laws may be commenced. It submitted as a separate proposition the question of intent to defraud. It restricted the penalty for the omission in the entry of goods at cost of charges and packing to an amount double the sums omitted. It restricted the forfeiture for undervaluation to the particular items to which the frauds attached, but it added a fine of not exceeding $5,000 in any one case. It swept away the arbitrary process for the seizure of books and papers. It abolished moieties and substituted specific rewards. It sought to do grave work for the adjustment of the Customs revenue system of that standard of freedom and intelligence which prevailed in other statutes. This bill was an outgrowth of an investigation which began in February and closed on the 20th of April, the result of which appeared in a printed report of nearly 300 pages. The appeal for this bill had come to the committee with all the authority of organized bodies, and with all the eloquence of some of the ablest men in the country, and with that stronger eloquence of individual experience and of personal facts.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, said that since he had been a member of the Committee on Ways and Means no question had been before it which had engaged its attention so earnestly as the one now before the House. He was one of the subcommittee which had reported the bill, and while it did not meet his entire approbation, it was a step in the right direction and a very long one. There were clauses in it to which he was opposed. He regarded the third section of the bill, which authorizes the courts to require parties to produce their books and papers, as being wrong in principle, and as one that would work badly in practice. Some of the leading members of the committee also thought that the bill left too much power in the Secretary of the Treasury when it authorized him to pay any reward to anybody under any circumstances. Other members of the committee thought that the bill went too far in diminishing his power. He was free to admit that the moiety system was the most complicated system he had ever examined. It was a disgrace to any civilized country. It allowed an equal division to be made between the Government and thieves. The penalties inflicted under the law were altogether out of proportion to the offenses. Those penalties and forfeitures had been inflicted without regard to the question of whether guilty intent existed or not. In other words, the committee had found a system of things prevailing which rendered necessary the bill now before the House. He proceeded to refer specially to the Phelps-Dodge case, and alluded to Senator Conkling and Mr. Butler as being counsel for the officials of the Custom-house. He said that Gen. Butler had been paid a large fee out of the portion received by Jayne, and by the thief who had stolen papers from Phelps, Dodge & Co. How much Senator Conkling had got, he (Mr. Beck) did not know, because although the committee had invited the Collector, the Naval Officer, and the Surveyor of the Port of New-York to come before it, they had all declined the invitation.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, remarked that there was not a particle of evidence that Senator Conkling had received anything.

Mr. BECK—There was evidence that he was the counsel and adviser of these men, and they whose counsel he was refused to come before the committee under its polite invitation, and therefore the committee was not able to develop what the facts were.

Mr. KASSON—The evidence simply was that the Senator was in the room on one occasion reading from a United States statute. I think that that was all.

A long discussion then took place in which Mr. Beck endeavored to show that Senator Conkling had acted as counsel for the Customs officials; and Mr. Kasson, Mr. Hale, of New-York, and Mr. Roberts showed he had not.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, made a speech in support of the bill.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, another member of Committee on Ways and Means, while condemning the law under which such outrages had taken place, warned the House against sweeping away all guards and barriers against frauds. In this position he said he was supported by a majority of the merchants who had appeared before the committee.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, also advocated the bill, except as to the third section.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, thought that the third section might be retained with a provision that in case the party charged did not produce his books and papers when called for, their non-production should go to the jury to determine what effect it should have on the case.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, said that he had been informed by Mr. Roberts that his (Beck's) amendment might endanger the passage of the bill, and as he regarded the bill as too important to run any risk in the matter, he would withdraw his amendment and offer it with the bill which would be reported in regard to the Sanborn contracts.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, closed the debate in a speech supporting the measure. He commented upon the willingness of the House to pass the bill on the faith of the committee, and thought it was because most of the members were, as he had been six months ago, comparatively ignorant of many of the complications and difficulties in which the whole subject was involved. He referred to the fact that two years ago he had introduced a bill, which the House had passed, on the question of fines and penalties, but, through some influence or other, he knew not what, that bill had been put to sleep in the Senate, and slept there to-day. A similar bill had again passed the House, and had gone to the same slumber as its predecessor. He called attention to the fact that the machinery of the laws, against which so much complaint was made, had, in the course of four years, brought to light only $158,678 of unpaid duties in the port of New-York, and only $21,660 in the port of Boston, while $600,000,000 or $700,000,000 had been collected at those ports. In order to discover those unpaid duties, how much had the Government paid? At the port of New-York it had paid $1,020,721, and at the port of Boston, $304,151. In other words, it had cost the Government $6 87 for every dollar of derelict taxes collected in New-York, and $14 93 for every dollar collected in Boston. He read to the House a list of the enormous amounts paid to the New-York Custom-house officials in New-York since 1869 as their shares of fines and penalties, the aggregate being $336,731. The law had been well likened to the case of a farmer telling his hired man who gathers his crops to glean for himself. Every man's experience would tell him that when such an order was issued the gleaning would be more than the first raking.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked his colleague to state that he (Mr. Butler) had been the first to introduce a bill at this session to prevent the Customs officers from receiving any part of fines, penalties, and forfeitures.

Mr. DAWES—I believe that is true. But that bill was to take away from the officials their share of these moieties, and to leave it to the informer. The informer is to have one-half of the whole. Mr. Dawes then made a bitter attack on informers as a class, concluding by asking: But should the Government of the United States take the wages of his sin and of his iniquity and divide them with him? It is he who is the last refuge of this system. One after another the others are let go or thrown overboard, but the man who is under no control, who is footloose, is to be saved and guarded by new legislation. The official service of the United States is being sapped and ruined, and no such thing as honest public service, for fair and reasonable compensation, in the revenue service, can long be maintained, unless some radical reform like this is made. The evil does not stop with the Jaynes or the Sanborns, or with men of that class. It spreads like a contagious disease to every official who comes in contact with it. Every such official becomes uneasy in his calling, and unwilling to toil as he has done. He turns his back upon an honest and honorable position the moment he finds that he can fill his coffers under this system which has existed for the last ten or fifteen years, growing every year in the enormity of the amounts gathered by these men, like a ball of snow that has been growing up little by little until it has become a great and overshadowing evil.

The House then proceeded to vote on Mr. Dawes' amendment to strike out the third section of the bill, and to add to the sixth section. The amendment was agreed to—97 to 93, and the bill as thus amended was passed. The third section is struck out, and the sixth section is modified as follows:

> Sixth Section—That, except in cases of smuggling, as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for any officer of the United States, under any pretense whatever, directly or indirectly, to receive, accept or contract for any portion of the money which may, under any of the provisions of this act, accrue to any such person furnishing information. And any such officer who shall so receive, accept, or contract for any portion of the money that may accrue as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, at the discretion of the court, and shall not be thereafter eligible to any office of honor, trust, or emolument; or any such person so furnishing information as aforesaid, who shall pay any such officer of the United States, or any person, for his use, directly or indirectly, any portion of said money or any other valuable thing, on account of or because of such money, shall have a perpetual right of action against such officers or other persons, and his legal representative, to recover back the same or the value thereof.

THE LOUISIANA CONTEST.

Mr. SMITH, of New-York, from the Election Committee, made a report in the Louisiana contested election case that neither of the claimants, Pinchback or Sheridan, had presented evidence to establish his right to the seat as Representative at large, but that they shall have the right to take further testimony.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, presented a minority report that Pinchback was not elected and that Sheridan was.

The reports were ordered to be printed, and are to be called up hereafter.

PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

Mr. PLATT, of New-York, from the Post Office Committee, made a report on the Pacific Mail subsidy, for semi-monthly service, taking the ground that the conditions had not been complied with by the company, and that, consequently, the contract had lapsed. Ordered printed and recommitted.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

During the debate on the Moiety bill, a message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of the resolution of adjournment.

Mr. BECK, who had the floor at the time, suggested that the Senate should be taken at its word, and said that he would yield to a motion to agree to the resolution.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, coincided with that view, and asked leave to submit the motion, but Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, objected, until the pending matter should be disposed of.

At the close of the moiety question, another effort was made to take up the adjournment resolution, but objection was made.

The House then, at 5:30 P. M., took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for general debate.

LADIES' HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The members of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society held their annual meeting for the election of officers at the Mission House, Five Points, Mrs. Ryer presiding. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Joseph A. Wright, First Directress; Mrs. John A. Kennedy, Second Directress; Mrs. Wm. Ryer, Third Directress; Mrs. F. Halston, Fourth Directress; Mrs. Wm. B. Skidmore, Treasurer; Mrs. D. Olin, Corresponding Secretary; Miss E. Burling, Recording Secretary, and a Board of eighty-eight Managers. The receipts for the year were stated to have been $20,106 86, and expenditures $17,956 32, leaving a balance on hand of $2,150 54.

PAINT, OIL, AND VARNISH TRADES.

A meeting of the paint, oil, and varnish trades was held yesterday at the Astor House for the purpose of regulating freights and obtaining a satisfactory classification from railroad and canal companies. The trades were represented by Messrs. D. T. Tiemann & Co., C. T. Reynolds & Co., F. W. Devoe & Co., John Jewett & Sons, Minel & Co., Parker Gillespie, Smith Baldwin & Co., Mulford, Mackintosh & Co., and F. & W. Humphreys. Mr. Julius Tiemann presided. A committee was appointed, with J. Seaver Page as Chairman, to communicate with the railroad authorities.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

On Tuesday last, Michael Conklin, alias "The Clown," escaped from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and took refuge in this City. On Friday night he was observed by Officer English, of the Seventh Precinct, who attempted to arrest him. Conklin struck the officer with a bar of iron and made his escape. At a late hour on Monday Officer English found Conklin at No. 219½ Cherry street, and arrested him. He made a desperate resistance, but the officer used his baton freely, and Conklin surrendered after he had been severely clubbed. He was taken back to the Penitentiary yesterday.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

The General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church reassembled yesterday morning in the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Forty-seventh street and Madison avenue, Bishop Cheney in the chair. The council, after prayer, at once proceeded, pursuant to motion, to the reconsideration of the service for the administration of the Holy Communion, and also to restore, after the words "the body of our Lord Jesus Christ was given for thee," the additional words which had been previously expunged, "to preserve thy soul unto everlasting life." The motion was lost, after debate. Mr. Powers moved that the chair appoint a committee of five, consisting of the two Bishops and three laymen, to consider and report on the subject. Bishop Cummins then took the chair, and appointed as the lay members of the committee Messrs. W. Aldrich, Thos. H. Powers, and James L. Morgan. The committee then retired and the council took a recess, which was spent in prayer. When the committee returned they presented a unanimous report embodying a recommendation that the rubric and formula preceding the delivery of the bread should be changed so as to read: "Then shall the minister first receive the communion himself, and proceed to deliver the same to the minister assisting, and after that to the people; and before delivering the bread he shall say to all the communicants then around the table: 'The body of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was given for you, preserve your bodies and souls unto everlasting life;' and when he delivereth the bread he shall say, 'Take and eat this bread in remembrance that Christ died for thee, and feed on him in thy heart by faith, with thanksgiving.'" Also, recommending that the rubric and formula before the delivery of the cup be changed in conformity with the foregoing. The report was unanimously adopted. On motion of Rev. Mr. Leacock, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng was invited to address the council, to which he responded briefly, felicitating them upon the success that had thus far crowned their labors and attended their great reformatory movement. After some minor business had been transacted it was resolved that the next General Council be held on the second Wednesday in May, 1875, at Christ Church, Chicago. The council took a midday recess. The afternoon session was comparatively uninteresting, being devoted mainly to the closing minor business of the council, passages of votes of thanks, appointment of committees, &c. Among other business, Rev. M. B. Smith moved that the council proceed now to the election of a Bishop. The motion was debated for an hour, Bishop Cheney, Rev. Mr. Smith, and several other speakers expressing themselves strongly in favor of it as a means of forwarding the episcopal and missionary work of the Church. It was opposed strenuously by several members, and Rev. Mr. Smith finally compromised the matter by moving, as a substitute for his original motion, that the General Committee have power, whenever they deem it emergent, to call a special meeting of the General Council. A committee of four delegates and alternates, two clerical and two lay, was appointed to attend the Council of the Free Church in England. The minutes of the council were read, corrected, and approved. At 8 o'clock in the evening, a missionary meeting was held, at which Bishop Cheney, A. G. Tyng, Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodford, and others were present, at the close of which the council adjourned.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, disposed of over 150 cases and collected close on $200 in fines. However, he only inflicted the full fine in cases which he knew to be deserving of it. Mr. John Allen, of No. 314 Fifth avenue, a dentist, has missed several valuable sets of artificial teeth and gold plating worth in the aggregate over $600. He took measures to catch the thief, and was rewarded on Monday evening by seeing Charles Thompson, who is employed in the same building, coming out of his premises. He caused his arrest, and, on searching him, a set of teeth, and gold plate were found on him. Justice Murray held the prisoner in $1,500 bail for trial.... John Pell, of No. 205 West Twentieth street, and Samuel Jackson, of No. 131 West Twenty-fifth street, were caught by Officer Mulcahy, of the Fifteenth Precinct, making their exit from the cigar store of Joseph Weill, No. 126 Sixth avenue, on Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock. He arrested them, and found over $50 worth of cigars and tobacco, the property of Mr. Weill, on their persons. They forced open the front door in effecting an entrance. Both prisoners were held in $1,000 bail.... James Wilson, alias "Alec" Wilson, and James Dougherty, alias "Doc," who were arrested on Monday evening by Capt. Byrnes on a charge of breaking into the premises of Vincent Vigouroux, No. 764 Broadway, and stealing a large quantity of embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, were arraigned before Justice Murray yesterday, and remanded by him to the custody of Capt. Byrnes, who is working up the case against them.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—Flour firm and active for grades ranging from $4@$6 75. Wheat firmer; good shipping demand for Spring at $1 26 for No. 2 do.; Winter dull; only sample lots sold. Corn easier at 68½c.@69c. for No. 2 Mixed, on track and in elevator. Oats inactive at 55c.@55½c. for No. 2, on track. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye firmer at $1@$1 02. Whisky quiet at 97c. Pork firm at $18. Dry-salted Meats strong; large sales of Clear Rib Sides, buyer May, at Burlington, and seller June, at St. Joseph's, at 9c. Bacon firm; sales of small lots at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10½c. for Clear Sides; Shoulders, 7¾c., buyer first half of June; 8c., buyer first half of July; 8½c., buyer first half of August; Clear Sides, 11¼c., buyer August. Lard firm; 10¾c. bid, delivered here. Live Hogs firm at $4 50@$5 for Light; $5@$5 60 for Bacon; $5 60@$5 90 for Heavy. Cattle active and firm at $2 50@$4 75 for Texans; $2 25@$4 25 for native Cows and Heifers; $4@$4 50 for fair Butchers'; $5@$6 for prime to choice. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, and 1,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 15,294 bbls.; Wheat, 109,855 bushels; Corn, 119,900 bushels; Oats, 49,000 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 106,434 bushels; Corn, 81,900 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 19,853 bushels; Corn, 25,443 bushels; Oats, 42,400 bushels. Canal Freights, tolls included—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. Flour quiet; sales of Western Spring at $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat in fair demand; sales of 11,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 on private terms; 1,200 White Michigan at $1 73; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 43; do. No. 2 do., $1 36@$1 37; Sheboygan Spring, $1 40; Red Winter, $1 60; White do., $1 70@$1 72. Corn active, with an upward tendency; sales of 70,000 bushels No. 2 mixed Western at 71½c. Oats active; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 57c. Barley—No stock; sales on demand. Rye nominally $1 05. Barley-malt firm at $1 95@$2 95 for Canada; $1 80@$1 90 for Western. Balance unchanged.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Flour—Only a limited jobbing demand; sales of Extra Spring at $5 25@$6 25. Wheat active and higher at $1 28 for No. 1 Spring; $1 22½ for No. 2 do., cash; $1 22¾ June; $1 22¼ July; No. 3 do., $1 17½; Rejected nominal. Corn active and higher at 62c.@62½c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 62⅜c.@62½c. June; 63⅜c. July; Rejected, 60c.@60½c.; High Mixed, 64½c.@65c. Oats active and higher at 48½c. for No. 2, cash; 55c. July. Rye firm, scarce, and higher at $1 for No. 2. Barley unchanged; only sample lots sold. Pork active and higher at $17 20, cash; $17 20 June; $17 45@$17 50 July. Lard active and higher at $10 75, June; $10 90 July. Bulk Meats unchanged; demand good at full prices. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 94½c. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 3⅞c.; Wheat, to do., 4⅜c.@4½c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 103,000 bushels Wheat, 252,000 bushels Corn, and 35,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 19.—Flour steady and in fair demand; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 50 for Amber Winter, $9 for White Winter, $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat in moderate demand, principally speculative; sales of 30,000 bushels White Canada at $1 78@$1 80; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 46. Corn dull; sales, 1,200 bushels at 80c. Corn-meal lower; bolted, $1 70; unbolted, $1 65 ₽ cwt. Mill-feed—Shorts, $30; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $33 ₽ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 7¾c., Corn 7¼c., Peas 7½c., to New-York. Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $3 75 to Newburg, $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—16,500 bushels Wheat, 5,200 bushels Rye, 2,120,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—22,500 bushels Wheat, 1,299,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tidewater yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,775,000 bushels Wheat, 489,000 bushels Corn, 90,500 bushels Oats, 7,500 bushels Rye, 46,800 bushels Peas.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Wool strong, with advancing tendency and stock scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 56c.@57½c.; extra, 55c.@57c.; medium, 56c.@57½c.; coarse, 45c.@50c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 48c.@52c.; medium, 50c.@50½c.; coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 62c.@70c.; Combing, unwashed, 40c.@43c.; Canada Combing, 60c.@62c.; fine, 35c.@37½c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 35c.@37½c.; tub-washed, 53c.@57c.; Colorado, washed, 24c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 20c.@22c.; Extra and Merino pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Superfine pulled, 42½c.@48c.; Texas, fine and medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas, coarse, 20c.@22c.; California, fine and medium, 28c.@35c.; California, coarse, 25c.@30c.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 33@1 40. Corn steady at 72c.@75c. Oats firm at 52c.@60c. Rye firm and scarce; nominally $1 15. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter steady. Pork firm; held at $18. Lard quiet, but firm; Steam nominally 11c.; jobbing sales of Kettle at 11½c.@11¾c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders held at $6 40@$6 50; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; sales of country meat at 9c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.; also sales of Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides together at 6¾c. and 9c., buyer May. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides sold freely at 10c.; Clear Sides held at 10½c. Whisky firm and in good demand at 94c.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand, at $1 29 for No. 1; $1 25¾ for No. 2; June, $1 25⅞; July, $1 26¼. Oats firm and in fair demand, at 47c. for No. 2. Corn steady, at 61c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and scarce, at 98c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominally $1 60 for No. 2 Spring; $1 16 for No. 3 do. Provisions firm. Pork dull at $17 25. Hams nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged. Lard firm and scarce. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 116,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—18,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 19.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 35c. Resin firm, at $2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet, at $1 85 for Hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip, and $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 20.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Western Union..	70	600	Lake Shore.......	74¾
200	do........	70⅛	100	do.......s3.	74¾
100	do.......s3.	70⅛	50	do........	74¾
800	do........c.	70¼	400	do........c.	74½
100	do........c.	70¼	100	do.......s5.	74⅝
2700	do........c.	70⅛	300	do........c.	74¼
200	do........c.	70⅛	200	do........	74¼
400	do........c.	70	2000	do........	74½
1000	do........	70	700	do........	74½
1200	do........	69⅞	900	do........	74¾
400	do........c.	69⅞	400	do........	74¾
1200	do........	69¾	200	do.......b3.	74¾
100	do.......s3.	69¾	100	do........	74¾
500	do........c.	69⅝	100	Ohio & Miss.......	22⅞
1400	do........c.	69⅝	100	do........	22¾
200	do........c.	69½	200	do.......s3.	22⅝
2000	do........	69½	200	do........	23⅛
1400	do........	69⅝	300	Union Pacific......	26⅛
200	do........c.	69½	100	do........	26⅜
700	do........	69⅝	100	do.......s3.	26½
100	do.......s3.	69⅝	100	do........	26½
500	do........	69¾	100	do........	26⅝
400	do........	69⅞	300	do........	26¼
100	do........	69¾	300	do........	26⅛
1200	Pacific Mail.......	41⅝	500	do........	26
800	do........	41¾	200	do........	25⅞
700	do........	41⅝	300	do........	25¾
300	do........	41½	100	do........	25⅞
1400	do........	41⅜	1300	do........	26
200	do........c.	41¼	800	do........	26⅛
200	do........	41⅛	300	do........	26
200	do........c.	41¾	1600	do........	26¼
100	do........	41⅞	100	do.......s3.	26⅛
100	do........	41¾	200	do........	26⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H.......	96¾	200	Erie Railway......	35⅝
200	do........	96⅝	900	do........	35¼
800	do........	96⅜	100	Rock Island.......	95⅜
200	do........	96⅜	700	do........	95¾
300	do........	96¼	300	do........	95½
300	do........	96⅛	300	do........	95¼
700	do........	96	300	do........	95
300	do........	95⅞	14	do........	95½
300	do........	96	200	do........	94¾
100	do........	96⅛	100	do.......b3.	95
200	do........	96⅜	100	do........	95
300	do........	96⅜	200	do........	94¾
200	do........	96¼	100	do........	94½
400	do........	96⅜	600	do........	94¾
100	do........	96⅝	100	do........	95
700	do........	96½	800	do........	95⅛
100	Tol. & Wab.......	36¼	100	do........	95¼
500	do.......b3.	36¼	300	North-western.....	40½
100	do........	36	100	do.......s3.	40½
200	do.......s3.	36	200	do........	40⅜
100	do........	35¾	300	do.......s3.	40¼
100	do........	35½	300	do........	40¼
200	do........	35⅝	100	do........	40⅛
700	do........	35¼	300	do........	39¾
200	do........	35⅜	700	do........	39⅝
500	do........	35½	200	do........	39¾
100	do........	35¾	400	do........	39⅞
300	do........	35⅞	200	do.......b3.	40
200	St. Paul.......	32¼	200	do........	40¼
200	do........	32	300	do........	40
400	do........	31⅞	100	do........	40⅛
100	do........	32	100	do........	39⅞
200	do.......s3.	32¼	200	Del., L. & W...b3.	107

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64........12.117	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...12.119⅝
1,000 U.S.5-20s.,'65.116¼	3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C........12.115
10,000 U. S. 6s, cur..116⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Missouri 6s....	96¾	400	Lk. S. & Mo. S.b.c.	74⅝
2,000 do........	96⅞	200	do........c.	74⅝
3,000 do........	97	300	do........	74⅞
1,000 Tenn. 6s, Old...	83	700	do........	75
1,000 Tenn. 6s, Old, ex. Coup........	64¼	500	do.......b3.	75⅛
		100	do.......s3.	75
6,000 Tenn. 6s, New.	83¼	500	do........	75
1,000 C. & Atl. In....	98	1300	do........	74⅞
4,000 N.J.Cen.1st m..	107	100	do.......s3.	74⅞
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8s..	110	1400	do........	75
1,000 C. & N.W. 1stM.	100¼	200	do.......b3.	75
6,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coup. G. B...	82¼	500	do.......s3.	75
		200	do........	75
1,000 D.,L.&W.Con...	105	60	N. Y. C. & Hud.....	96¾
5,000 do........	105⅛	10	do........	97
1,000 Chi. & Mil.1st..	94¾	100	do.......b. c.	96⅝
1,000 Erie 2d M.......	97½	100	do.......s3.	96⅝
2,000 Erie 3d M.......	94½	10	do......opg.	97
1,000 Erie 5th M......	91	600	do........	96¾
25,000 C.,C.,C. & I.1st	99½	200	U. Pac......b. c. s3.	26⅛
1,000 do........	99¾	100	do........	26⅛
11,000 Mich. Cen. 7s....	95⅞	200	do........	26¼
3,000 L. Shore Div.b.	95½	100	do........	26¼
2,000 Cen. Pac.G. bs.	93⅛	700	do........	26⅜
1,000 do........	93¼	300	do........	26⅜
1,000 do........	93	600	do........	26⅝
1,000 North Mo. 1st..	84	800	do........	26⅜
8,000 Un. Pac. 1st....	84¾	100	do........	26⅛
2,000 do........	84⅞	300	do........	26⅜
8,000 do........	84¾	400	do........	26¼
55,000 Har. 1st M. 7s, Coup........b. c.	108½	100	do........	26⅜
		200	do.......b3.	25⅞
14,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st..	82½	1100	do........	26⅛
1,000 Tol.&Wab.2d..	82	100	do........	26⅜
1,000 Wt. W. 1st M...	88	1000	do........	26⅛
1,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s..	97¼	100	do........c.	26¼
4,00 C.Pac.St.Aid bs.	102	100	do........	26¼
2,000 C.,R.I.&P.7s.	106	100	do........	26⅜
10 D. & H. Canal.b.c.	113½	25	N. J. Cen......b. c.	105½
50 do........	116	30	Chi. & Alt........	102
400 Am. Dis. Tel.........	50	400	Chi. & N. W...b. c.	39¾
300 West. U. Tel....b. c.	69⅞	200	do........	40⅛
1500 do........	70	500	do........	40¼
100 do.......s3.	69⅞	600	do........	40⅜
500 do........	69⅞	100	do........	40⅜
100 do.......b3.	70	100	do.......s3.	40¼
1300 do........	70	100	do........	40
200 do.......s3.	70	200	do........	40
300 do........	70⅛	300	do........	40¼
900 do........	70¼	400	C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	58
100 do........c.	70¼	100	do.......s3.	58
800 do........	70⅜	300	C. M.&St.P.b.c.s8.	32½
500 do.......s3.	70¼	200	do........	32⅝
400 do........	70¼	700	do........	32½
400 do.......b3.	70¼	200	do.......b3.	32⅜
300 do.......s3.	70⅛	100	do........	32⅝
1000 do.......s3.	70	100	do........	32⅛
500 do........	70	100	Chi. & R. I......b. c.	95⅛
5300 do........	70⅛	6	do........	95⅛
100 U. S. Express.b. c.	67	100	do........	95⅜
15 Panama.......b. c.	106	100	do........	95⅝
400 do........	104	100	do........	95¾
100 Pac. Mail........	42⅛	200	do........	95⅝
800 do.......b. c.	42	400	do.......b3.	95⅝
100 do........	42⅛	300	do........	95½
200 do.......s3.	42	200	do........	95¼
1300 do........	42	200	do.......s5.	95¼
800 do........	41⅞	200	C. & Pitts.Gtd.b.c.	87⅝
100 do.......s3.	41⅞	100	do........	87½
200 do........	42	100	Tol., W. & W...b.c.	35¾
300 do........	42⅛	100	do.......s60.	35⅞
600 do........	42¼	100	do........	36
200 do........	42⅜	100	do........	36⅛
100 do.......s3.	42¼	200	do........	36
700 do........	42⅜	100	do.......b3.	35¾
100 do........	42¼	300	do........	35¾
100 Erie Railway...b.c.	35⅛	200	do........	35¾
100 H. & St. Jo....b. c.	25	30	Chi. & Alton Pf.....	106
150 do........	26	100	Albany & Sus.b.c.	94½
100 O. & Miss...b.c.s3.	23	400	B. H. & E..b.c.s3.	1¼
100 do........	23¼	100	do........	1¼
100 O. & Miss. Pf..b.c.	40	21	D., L. & W...b. c.	107
100 C., C. & I. C....b.c.	19			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 N. W. Con. C. Gold Bds........	82⅞	600	Lake Shore.......	74⅞
25,000 do.......b3.	83	100	do........c.	75
707 N. Y. C. & Hud.....	96½	100	do.......b3.	75⅛
100 do.......s10.	96¼	400	do........c.	75⅛
1000 do.......s30.	96⅜	1300	do........c.	75¼
700 West. Union..s3.	70	200	do........	75¼
100 do........	70⅛	10	Chi., B. & Q.....	102¼
100 do........	70⅛	200	Union Pacific......	26¼
100 do........c.	70⅛	100	do.......b3.	26⅛
500 do........	70¼	100	do........	26⅛
200 do.......b3.	70⅜	100	do.......b3.	26⅝
900 do........	70⅜	600	do........	26⅝
100 do.......s3.	70¼	100	do........	26¾
300 do........	70¼	50	Albany & Susq.....	94½
2100 do........	70⅛	100	St. Paul........	32⅝
200 do.......s3.	70⅜	200	do........	32⅝
100 do.......s3.	70	400	do........	32⅞
400 North-western......	40½	100	St. Paul Pref...b3.	51
200 Pacific Mail.......	42⅛	200	C., C. & I. C......	19⅜
500 do......s30.	42	100	Tol. & Wab......	35⅞
100 do........c.	42	400	do........	36
100 do........	42	100	Atl. & Pac. Pf......	13⅝
100 do........	42⅛	300	do........	13½
200 do........	42¼	100	do........	13¾
100 do.......s3.	42⅛	100	Han. & St. Jo......	25½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new... 119⅛	$20,000 U.S.5s,R.,'81.115¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,500 Ga. St.7s,new.	89¼	100	P. M. S. S. Co.b. c.	42½
2,000 N. C. 6s, S. T., 1st class......	8½	500	do.......b3.	42½
		100	do........	42⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old...	83	400	do........	42⅜
10,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., coup........	109	1800	do........	42½
		100	do.......s3.	42½
20,000 do......reg.	109	200	do........	42⅝
4,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	91½	200	do........	42¼
6,000 do........	91	200	do.......s3.	42⅛
4,000 do........	91¾	100	do........	42
1,000 Cen. P. S. A. Bs.	101	500	do........	42
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st....	84¾	2300	do........	41⅞
5,000 O. & M. C. S. F.	92	500	do........	41¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st.	100½	200	do.......s3.	41¾
5,000 C. & N. W. C.C. G. Bds........	82⅞	1200	do........	41⅞
		600	N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c.b3.	97
6,000 do........	83	200	do........	96⅞
1,500 Mich. So. 2d.....	99½	33	do........	97⅛
5,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st..	94⅞	5	do........	97¼
2,000 Har. 1st 7s, C..	103½	100	do........	96⅞
2,000 do.......b. c.	104¼	100	do........	96⅝
5,000 N. J. Cen. Con..	100¼	100	do........	96¾
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.....	95½	800	do........	96⅝
5,000 N. Y Cen. 1st C.	106	100	do.......s5.	96⅝
600 W. Un. Tel.....b. c.	70½	100	Panama..b. c. s3.	104
300 do........	70⅝	200	do........	104
1400 do.......s3.	70⅜	200	do........	103½
100 do.......b3.	70⅝	200	do........	103¾
800 do........	70½	100	Un. Pacific....b. c.	26⅝
1200 do........	70⅜	100	do........	26⅝
100 do........c.	70⅜	200	do........	26⅝
100 do........	70⅜	200	do........	26⅜
300 do........	70¼	100	do........	26⅝
500 do........	70¼	1400	do........	26¼
300 do........	70¼	200	Clev. & Pitts. G...	87½
200 do.......s3.	70⅜	100	C. & N. W.b.c. b3.	46⅝
100 do........	70⅜	200	do........	40¼
1400 do........	70¼	400	do........	46⅛
500 do........	70	200	C. & N.W. Pf.....	59
100 Adams Exp....xd.	102	200	Chi. & R. I........	95⅝
100 do.......b. c.	102⅛	600	C., M. & St. P.b.c.	32⅝
100 do........	102	400	do........	32¼
100 Wells-Fargo Exp.	75	100	Chi., M. & St. P. Pf........c.b3.	51½
30 American Ex.b. c.	61½			
100 L. S.& M.S.b. c.b3.	75¼	100	T., W.& W.b. c.s5.	35¾
400 do........	75¼	300	do........	35¾
100 do........	75⅛	200	do........	35⅝
200 do.......s3.	75⅛	100	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	23
400 do........	75	100	Morris & Es...b3.	96
1500 do........	74⅞	100	Atl. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	13½
200 do.......b3.	74⅞			
100 do.......s3.	74⅞			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1300	Western Union.	70⅜	200	N. Y. C. & Hud......	96⅞
100	do.......b3.	70½	900	do........	97
1800	do........	70½	500	do........	97⅛
1000	do.......s3.	70½	500	do........	97¼
1200	do........	70⅝	100	do........	97⅛
400	do.......s3.	70⅜	200	do........	97
300	do........	70¾	200	do........	97⅛
2600	do........	70⅜	200	Panama........	104
1500	do........	70⅞	700	Lake Shore.......	75
800	do........	71	600	do.......c.b3.	75⅛
200	Am. Dist. Tel......	50	1100	do........	75⅛
100	Union Pacific......	26⅜	1300	do........	75⅛
300	do........	26½	100	do.......b3.	75¼
700	do........	26⅜	100	Rock Island......	95¾
100	do........	26¾	100	do.......b3.	96
100	Pacific Mail.......	42	100	do........	95⅞
200	do........	42⅛	200	do........	96
200	do.......s3.	42	300	St. Paul........	32⅜
600	do........	42⅛	100	do........	32½
800	do........	42½	400	do........	32⅝
100	do........	42⅜	300	Tol. & Wab........	36
200	Harlem........	128⅝	100	do........	36⅛
300	Ohio & Miss......	23⅛	300	do........	36¼
500	North-western......	40¼	50	Chi., B. & Q.....	102¼
200	do.......b3.	40⅜	67	Atl. & Pac. Pf......	13½
500	do........	40⅜	100	do........	13½
100	do........	40¼			

TUESDAY, May 19—P. M.

The Gold and Exchange markets to-day are much the same as on Monday. Gold a fraction easier, and the speculation in the Gold Room exceedingly dull. There is no encouragement ahead to *Bull* the market for a rise, starting on the basis of 112 ₽ cent., while on the other hand, the *Bearish* element in the Room is comparatively small, and not disposed to operate on the uncertainties of Congressional action on the Currency and of the pending change in the Secretaryship of the Treasury. We have faith that the ultimate result in both cases will be good for the Country, and in the direction of lower Gold. The chances are that a pronounced Currency and Free Banking Bill—calculated to take the whole subject out of politics—will be agreed upon as between the Legislative and Executive departments.

The turn of prices on the Share speculation at the Stock Exchange to-day was to better prices. There was very large room for improvement, after the extreme depression and enormous bearish sales of the past few days; but the favorable reaction did not extend beyond ½@1 ₽ cent. The point gained was that the *short* sellers were less eager and daring in putting out contracts for a further decline in prices. In other departments of the Exchange there was a decline in Central Pacific First Mortgage to 91 ₽ cent., and some private offers to sell the Missouri Pacifics (6 ₽ cent. Gold) below 80 ₽ cent. The North-West Gold 7 ₽ cents fell back to 82½ ₽ cent. The Harlem 7 ₽ cents and the New-York Central 7 ₽ cents keep in free demand at 103½ for Harlems and 106@106½ ₽ cent. for the Centrals. The Public Funds quiet on a moderate offering of Bonds.

Closing Quotations—MAY 19.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s..........	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	118	118
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	120⅜	120⅜
American Gold..............	112⅛	112
Bills on London, 60 days........	$4 88	$4 88
N. Y. Central and Hudson......	96⅜	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island......	96	95⅞
Pacific Mail................	41⅛	42⅜
St. Paul Common..............	31⅜	32⅜
St. Paul Preferred............	51	51⅛
Western Union..............	69¾	70⅞
Union Pacific..............	26⅜	26⅞
Lake Shore..............	74⅝	75⅜
Toledo and Wabash............	36⅜	36¼
North-west..............	40½	40¼
North-west Preferred..........	59	59⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central.....	18¾	19⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna....	107⅜	107⅛
Central of New-Jersey..........	105⅛	105⅛
Panama..............	104⅛	104⅛
Erie..............	35¼	35⅛
Ohio and Mississippi..........	22⅝	23⅛

The shipments of Gold Coin to-day were $150,000. The engagements for Wednesday are $400,000.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $39,000 Gold Interest and $24,000 Gold Principal of the Public debt. The Customs receipts to-day in Gold, $429,000.

The following are the Exchange Board quotations for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81...119⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..119½
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81..121⅜	5-20 reg., '67........119⅝
5-20 reg., '62........115	5-20 coup., '67........120¼
5-20 coup., '62........115	5-20 reg., '68........119⅝
5-20 Call. bds., '62...113	5-20 coup., '68........120⅜
5-20 reg., '64........116½	10-40 reg........114⅝
5-20 coup., '64........117	10-40 coup........114⅞
5-20 reg., '65........116½	5s, reg., '81........115
5-20 coup., '65........117⅞	5s, coup., '81........115
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...119	6s, currency, '95-9...116⅝

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

California 7s........112	N. C. 6s, N.C.R., A. & O. 38
Connecticut 6s........103	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, Jan. & July. 28
Indiana 5s........101	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, April & Oct.. 28
Michigan 6s, '78-'79..101	N.C.Spec.Tax,class 1. 8
Michigan 6s, '83........101	Ohio 6s, '75........100
Michigan 7s, '78........100	Ohio 6s, '81........102
Missouri 6s........ 97	Ohio 6s, '86........105
Mo. 6s, H. & St.Jo.iss. 93	Rhode Island 6s.....102½
Mo. 6s, Asy. or Univ. 94	South Carolina 6s.... 25
N. Y. Reg. B'nty L'n.108½	S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 17
N. Y. C. B'nty L'n...108½	S. C. Fund. Act, '66.. 17
N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n,'74.110	Tennessee 6s, old.... 83
N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n,'75.110	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 83
N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n,'77.110	Virginia 6s, old....... 31
N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n,'78.110	Va. 6s, new bonds... 35
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75.105	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 10⅞
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76.105	
N. Car. 6s, old, J. & J. 21	
N. C. 6s, April & Oct. 21	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

America........150	Manhattan........150
Butchers' and Drv's.125	Market........120
Chatham........120	Mech's' and Trad'rs'.130
City........300	Merchants'........120
Commerce........121½	Merchants' Ex.......110
Continental........100	Metropolitan........135
Corn Exchange........123	Nassau........101
Fourth National.....105¼	New-York........128½
Fulton........145	N. Y. Nat. Ex........ 87
Gallatin National....130	Ninth National.......100
German American... 88	People's........143
Germania........107¼	Phenix........ 99
Gold Exchange........110	Shoe and Leather....150
Hanover........100	Tradesmen's........140
Irving........124	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old........	102	..
City 6s, New........	104¼	104½
Pennsylvania Central........	95	95¼
Reading........	113½	113¾
Lehigh Valley........	60¾	60⅞
Catawissa Preferred........	41	41¼
Philadelphia and Erie........	18½	19
Northern Central........	33	34
Lehigh Navigation........	86½	87
Lehigh Gold Loan........	97	97½

The week's exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $6,604,654.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION,

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

A FEW SHARES FOR SALE.

W. C. NOYES. Agent, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Records, presented the following:

> For the week that ended on Saturday, the 16th inst., there were 561 deaths reported in this City, against 488 reported in the previous week and 550 in the week ending May 2. The fluctuations in the weekly mortality are less marked than those of temperature of the season, yet they are greatly influenced by the latter. The apparent increase in deaths last week began with the rise of temperature, which, suddenly, on Saturday, the 9th inst., rose 82° Fahrenheit, and the following day to 90°, and a mean of 79.3°. But at daybreak on Tuesday the mercury was 40°. In the midst of these extreme changes, and for a day or two following, the average of daily mortality increased. The increased number of deaths charged to bronchitis amounted to 16; to whooping cough, 6, and of infants under a year old, 25; of children under five years of age, 47, and of persons seventy years and older, fifteen more deaths were reported than in the previous week. No epidemic is prevailing, and no increase in the prevalence and fatality of diphtheria is perceived, except in the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.
>
> The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious disease in this City during the past two weeks:
>
> Week ending May 9—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 51; measles, 49; diphtheria, 39; small-pox, 21.
>
> Week ending May 16—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 75; measles, 57; diphtheria, 62; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4; small-pox, 32.

A DISPUTE OVER CHURCH FINANCES.

In the old suit of the Trustees of Bethesda (Swedish Lutheran) Church against the Treasurer of the Church, Mr. Frederick Wallroth, a motion was argued in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, before Judge Van Vorst, to open the default taken against the defendant. The Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE CHILIAN INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

It is announced that the South American Steam-ship Company, whose steamers have recently commenced to run from Valparaiso along the South Pacific coast to Panama, offer to convey gratuitously all articles sent to the Chilian International Exposition from any point at which their steamers touch to Valparaiso. Exhibitors, therefore, have only to get their articles to Panama, and this company will take them on.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—The following is the Day Cal- dar of the Commission of Appeals for May 20: Nos. 39, 142, 144, 147, 148, 136, 133, 71, 121, 126. On nd after to-morrow there will be two sessions daily. he commission adjourned to-day until 10 A. M. to- orrow.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

os.
22—Hyman vs. Barmon &c.
26—Wakeman vs. Vandewelbicke.
30—Bishop vs Tiemeyer.
36—Wilson vs. Rice.
72—Welsh vs. Griffiths.
75—Shaw vs. Chamberlain &c.
79—Hulburd vs. Kane &c.
94—Tillinghast &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.
98—Winchell vs. Winchell.
00—Bank vs. Black &c.
02—Van Rhade vs. Van Rhade.
15—Whitney vs. Danforth.
39—Fridenberg vs. Donkker.
48—Brown vs. Tuttle.
57—Hall vs. Meigs, Receiver, &c.

Nos.
158—Wheeler vs. Wheeler.
162—Mount vs. Jones.
171—Miller vs. Hunter &c.
173—Security Bank vs. Bank of the Commonwealth.
175—Oakley vs. Congdon.
176—Campbell, Adm'x, vs. Hoge, impleaded.
183—Gardner vs. Porter.
187—Fitch vs. The Mansfield Elastic Frog Co.
188—Chase vs. Selden.
195—Peterson, Admin'x, vs. Beebe.
203—Coe vs. Hobby.
204—Kennard &c. vs. Paulding &c.
212—Messmore vs. Arcularius.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.

os.
51—Harway vs. The Mayor.
52—Mills vs. The Mayor.
55—Butterworth vs. Volkening.
24—Zollikoffer vs. Havemeyer, Mayor et al.
29—Catlin vs. Catlin.
31—Sonneborn et al. vs. Lavarelle et al.
54—Bacharach et al. vs. Lagrave.
55—Adrience et al. vs. Lagrave.
56—Richardson vs. Virtue et al.
10—N. Y. Att. Pul. Co. vs. Van Tuyl et al.
59—Jay, Receiver, vs. De Groot et al.
45—Mosselman et al., Trustee, &c., vs. Caen.
47—McDonald vs. Mayor City of New-York.
48—Erie R. Co. vs. Vanderbilt.

Nos.
160—Westervelt vs. Ackley.
171—Wood vs. Lockwood.
178—Hadden vs. Houghtailing.
113—Duryee vs. The Mayor, &c.
65—Dambman vs. Butterfield et al.
115———— vs. ———.
30—Winship vs. Winship.
89—The People, &c., Stemmler et al. vs. McGuire.
90—Same vs. Same.
91—Same vs. Same.
92—Same vs. Same.
114———— vs. ———.
166—Indianapolis, P. & C. R. R. vs. Tyng.
173—Berrian vs. Sanford.
175—First Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Morris et al.
179—Ludlow et al. vs. Dole.
87—The People vs. De Camp.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

o. 776½—Brinkley vs. Brinkley.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

os.
195—Hartung vs. Roche.
27—Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
77—Mullen et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
75—McGibbon vs. Davison.
93—Dusenbury vs. Fisher.
81—Seaman et al., &c., vs. Giegner.
97—Finda vs. Roberts.
75—Doremus et al. vs. Bidwell.
57—Irwin et al. vs. Peckersgill, sur., &c.
01—Roche, surviyor, vs. Schiffer et al.

Nos.
1491—Wilson vs. Jewett.
1571—Cushman et al., executors, vs. Brandreth.
1477—Maxwell vs. Ogden.
1745—Reid et al. vs. Hart et al.
1767—Turnbull vs. Farwell et al.
2827—De Kay vs. Lithgow et al.
1407—Fitch vs. Mielez.
1459—Page et al. vs. Sykes.
1629—Sillman vs. Sarthelmer.
1683—Tracey et al. vs. Watson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

os.
55½—Wagner vs. Boocock.
73—Morey vs. Safe Deposit Company.
79—Merch'nts' Exchange National Bank vs. Commercial Warehouse Company.
11—Magnin vs. Dinsmore.
53—Petrel vs. Poillon.
41—Tugnot et al. vs. U. S. and Brazil Mail S. S. Company.
39—Gonzales, Adm'x, vs. N. Y. and H. R. R. Co.

Nos.
663—Sutro et al. vs. Fargo, President.
927—Russell, Receiver, vs. Baker.
655—Wright vs. Huggins.
905—North Missouri Ins. Co. vs. Manga.
237—Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
939—Osborn Mfg. Co. vs. Smith.
673—Morey vs. Metropolitan Gas-light Co.
931—Metropolitan Gas light Co. vs. Rider.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

ame Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

os.
67—Buxbaum vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
09—Richter vs. Sager.
19—Huguenot National Bank vs. Studwell.
72—Cowan vs. The Mayor.
38—Booth vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
71—Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
570—Marvin vs. Serrell.
2499—Kreymborg vs. O'Brien.
4078—Murray vs. Mayor, &c.
4080—Pentz vs. Mayor, &c.
3816—Montague vs. Ritter.
1617—Caylus vs. Beebe.
344—Keohr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
107—Davison vs. Alden.
2409—Barry vs. Coughlin.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

s.
13—Architectural Iron Works vs. Weber.
21—Walters vs. Newschafer.
88—Hargous vs. Fairchild.
82—Strachan vs. Whitney.
75—Jaffier vs. Schanck.
91—Geraty vs. Cantion.
39—Falconer vs. Bloomfield.
25—Manning, Adm'r, vs. Niner et al.
37—White vs. Adamson.
33—Wald et al. vs. Levenson.

Nos.
4112—Borchardt vs. Wing et al.
4216—French et al. vs. Goldstein.
4317—Kolle, Jr., vs. Galvin.
4571—Gawtry et al. vs. Silk Man'f'g Co., College Point, Long Island.
4144—McArthur vs. Gold Heating Co.
4208—Sherman vs. Metropolitan Nat. Bank.
4238—Hall vs. Brennan.
4239—Same vs. Same.
4262—Wheat vs. Mischaux.
4106—Wald vs. Levenson.
4862—Dalton vs. Lyons.
4249—Ferguson vs. Harvey.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

s.
55—Garsburgh vs. Cragin.
56—Same vs. Same.
39—Clarkson vs. Brennan.
69—Cole et al. vs. Dunham.
71—Deane vs. Moulton et al.
— — Travers vs. McBean.

Nos.
3657—Heydecker vs. Driggs et al.
3663—Mattern vs. Tisch.
5102—Wechsler et al. vs. Simon.
4599—Kohn vs. Mehesey.
3373—Burrill vs. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

s.
78—Smith vs. Brennan et al.
31—Hudson vs. Hope.
78—Rhodes vs. Cornell.
36—Stenbing vs. Hoas.
75—Kelley vs. Mackellar.
31—Wolf vs. Gray.
78—Nast et al. vs. Friedman et al.
10—Streeter vs. Jex.
91—Rend vs. Chase et al.
18—Blake et al. vs. Washoe Tool Mfg. Co. et al.
51—Rowan vs. Nelson.

Nos.
5241—Pool vs. Lissner.
4855—Prince vs. Abrahams.
4939—Schneider vs. Budinger et al.
4941—Lynch vs. Cain.
4943—Storm vs. Hornberger.
4945—Foster vs. Burr.
4946—Couttenden vs. Clews et al.
4947—O'Brien et al. vs. Dempsey.
4948—Reineke vs. The C. P., N. & E. R. R. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

73—Gottsberger vs. Brennan.
03—Day vs. Pitts.
96—Bearup et al. vs. The Manhattan Metal and Chemical Co.
71—U. S. Bonded Collection Bureau vs. Mayer et al.
33—Sperling vs. Shaw.
01—French vs. O'Reilly.
02—Demarest vs. O'Reilly.
63—Walker vs. Von Destmon.
34—Danker vs. Adams.
35—Smith, Jr., et al. vs. Eagan.
4—Herschel vs. Ehrich.
5—Heerdt vs. Schaffer.

Nos.
4636—Carroll et al. vs. McCrum.
4648—Candee et al. vs. Schuster.
4657—Spencer et al. vs. Whitehall Transportation Company.
4706—Guetzler vs. Reinaman.
4593—Dammer vs. McLaughlin.
3454—Beadel vs. Kearney.
3746—Watson vs. Beardsley.
5234—Ninth Ward Bank vs. Hazlett.
5235—Thomas et al. vs. Hazlett.
5274—Van Orden vs. Michel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART V.

Held by Alker, J.

9—Oakley vs. Geraty et al.
3—Schreyer vs. Knubel.
4—United States Silk Ribbon Weavers vs. Wilkinson, impleaded.
97—Stone vs. Globe Fire Insurance Co.
33—Wise vs. Schulthaus et al.
75—Derham vs. Melley.
24—Melley vs. Derham.

Nos.
3641—Halligan et al. vs. Gregory et al.
3979—Konig vs. Gomprecht.
4437—Judson et al. vs. Blackman.
——Ryan vs. Casey.
4305—Haas vs. Otto.
4746—Marcelin vs. Brummagim.
4748—Lynch vs. Lalor.
4756—Heney vs. Seixas.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

ius Sarner, perjury (continued.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

st Moller, homicide.
n Given, homicide.
n Geary, manslaughter.
rick Piggot, manslaughter.
liam Flynn, burglary.
liam Smith, John Donnelly, burglary.
e Huastosa, Louisa Williams, grand larceny.

George H. Cooper, grand larceny.
Thomas Carraher, grand larceny.
Peter Foley, Edward Morris, larceny from the person.
Charles Harrison, receiving stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Winston vs. Mitchell Non-explosive Boiler Com- y; injunction continued; motion for a Receiver ied.

oaners' Bank vs. Jacoby; motion denied; memoran- s.

oses vs. Ribon; memorandum.

By Judge Donohue.

apper vs. National Steam-ship Company; in the ter, &c., Beard; granted; memorandums.

unter vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey; motion ied; memorandum.

tjer vs. Methfessel; Goldmark vs. Clifford; Mail- d vs. Paine; motions denied.

ttin vs. Hillyier; motion granted.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Before Judge McAdam and a Jury.

DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.

enry B. Hoard vs. Timothy Shelby.—This action [illegible] $1,000. The testimony of plaintiff was to the effect that his place of business having been burned, the defendant had slandered him by saying he (plaintiff) had caused it to be burned for the purpose of profiting by the insurance. The defense was a denial of having spoken the slanderous words charged. The jury found for plaintiff for $50 damages, with which plaintiff expressed himself satisfied, saying he only wanted to vindicate his character.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 19, 1874.

COFFEE—Has been moderately sought after, with values quoted about as before. Sales, 2,100 bags Rio, by the Lord Baltimore here, and 1,457 bags do. by the Gray Eagle at Baltimore, on private terms. An auction sale of 1,264 bags Porto Rico is announced for to-morrow. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 20½c.@20¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¼c.@22c., gold; Java, 23c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@21c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@20c.; Mexican, 18½c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@19c., and Jamaica, 17½c.@19½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery at drooping rates. Sales, 598 bales to spinners, and 5 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, has been unusually active, opening lower, subsequently rallying to about yesterday's figures, and closing weaker. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 35,300 bales, (of which 6,300 bales were on last evening, and 29,000 bales to-day,) and 6,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May option closing at 17 15-16c.; June, 18c.; July, 18 15-32c.; August, 18 28-32c.; September, 18 11-32c.; October, 17 13-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,053 bales, including 121 bales from Baltimore and 932 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,201 bales, and thus far this week 14,597 bales, against 12,086 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,630,198 bales, against 3,348,818 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 5,317 bales; to the Continent, 4,978 bales. Stock in New-York, 126,292 bales: consolidated stock at the ports, 320,567 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after at somewhat steadier prices. The demand has been mostly for shipping Extras, desirable trade Extras, especially Minnesota stock, No. 2, and Superfine. The sales since our last have been 14,450 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2, at $4@$5, chiefly at $4 66@$4 85; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 85, chiefly at $5 40@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State, $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 30@$6 40; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 60@$7 75, chiefly at $7 25@$7 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 65, mostly at $6 30@$6 40, fair lines, and $6 60@$6 65 for very good; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 75, chiefly at $6 45@$6 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $6 50@$7 75 ₱ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the day's business were further sales of 3,850 bbls. shipping Extras at our quotations:

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 65
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 85
Extra State	6 00@ 7 75
Extra City	6 10@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 80@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 15@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@10 50

Southern Flour has been somewhat brisker on a steady basis as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,670 bbls., in lots, at from $6 25@$7 75 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 75@$10 75 for ordinary fancy to choice Family Extra, and $5 85 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair request at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been more active at firm prices; offerings of most kinds very moderate. We quote the range of from $4@$4 60 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 for fair to choice; $4 55@$4 60 for Golden Ear; $4 20@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 2,100 bbls., including 1,600 bbls. Brandywine.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite freely dealt in, mainly for export, opening about 1c. a bushel higher, but closing less buoyantly. The rise in ocean freights by the Liverpool steamers has been against the outward movement. Winter Wheat has been in rather more request, and held with more confidence. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 159,000 bushels at $1 55@$1 57 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 56@$1 57 for prime to choice samples; $1 53@$1 54 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 53½@$1 54 for prime boat-loads; $1 50@$1 52 for fair to choice No. 2 North-west Spring, chiefly at $1 50 for fair average samples; $1 48@$1 50, mostly at $1 49@$1 50, for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 42@$1 57 for ungraded Spring; $1 38@$1 40 for inferior do.; $1 60 for Red Western, and $1 70@$1 75 for White do. And for forward delivery 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first twelve days in June, at $1 48 ₱ bushel....Corn has been quite active, opening at an advance of 1c. a bushel, but closing about as yesterday. The export demand has been checked by the advance in freights. Sales have been reported since our last of 124,000 bushels at 83c.@87½c. for very inferior to strictly choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 86c.@87c. for good to prime samples; 86c.@88c. for ordinary to very choice Old do., closing at 86¾c. for strictly prime; 86c.@88c. for Yellow Western, and 86c.@90c. for White do. And for forward delivery 38,000 bushels Mixed Western, deliverable first half of June, at 83c. ₱ bushel....Rye has been more sought after and quoted steadier in prices; 16,000 bushels Canada, in bond, sold at $1 80 ₱ bushel.....Barley dull and nominal....Of Barley-malt, 8,500 bushels choice French were reported sold at $2 25 ₱ bushel; market firm....Of Canada Peas, 8,000 bushels, in hand, changed hands on private terms, quoted at from 95c.@$1 as extremes....Oats have been less active, opening quite firmly, but closing dull and heavy. Sales have been reported of 66,000 bushels at 63c.@65½c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 65c. for prime, and 64½c.@67½c. for White Western, closing in favor of buyers....Feed in good request and quoted at from $31@$38 ₱ ton

MOLASSES—The demand for invoices of desirable grades of foreign has been fair, but the bids have not been up to the views of sellers, and business has been on a restricted scale. The offerings of refining stock have been very light, the recent arrivals having been almost wholly of grocery goods. A cargo of 406 hhds. and 35 tcs. Sagua has been purchased for refining at 41½c. for 50 test; 68 hhds. Cienfuegos sold at 34c.@42c.; equal to 40 hhds. Cardenas at 41c., and 37 hhds. Granada at 35c. for low grade grocery. Of the late arrivals, few have yet been offered in the market. Two cargoes of Cienfuegos, (201 hhds. and 21 tcs., and 216 hhds. and 20 tcs.,) a cargo of 278 hhds. and 7 tcs. Arroyo, three cargoes of Barbados, (one of 349 puncheons, 49 hhds. and 58 bbls., another of 349 puncheons, 20 hhds., and 105 bbls., and another of 306 puncheons and 157 bbls.,) a cargo of 305 hhds. and 3 tcs. Demerara, a cargo of 486 hhds. and 50 tcs. Cardenas, a cargo of 245 casks St. Croix, and several small invoices, lately received, have not yet been reported as having been marketed. A cargo of 229 hhds. and 30 tcs. Cardenas was imported by refiners. The jobbing trade has been on a moderate scale, the very full prices claimed operating against free dealings. Sales have been reported of equal to 285 hhds., in lots, at 45c.@65c. for Porto Rico, and 44c.@50c. for Cuba Muscovado; also, sundry job lots of New-Orleans within our range. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41c.@41½c.; Grocery do. at 40c.@50c.; Cuba, Centrifugal, 30c.@32½c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 48c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 76c.@81c. for good to choice, and up to 82c.@83c. for fancy.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in more demand on the basis of 5¾c., in bulk, for early delivery; sales, 8,000 bbls., June options, at 5¾c....Refined quiet at 13⅜c.@13½c.; sales, 12,000 bbls....Refined at Philadelphia quoted at 13¼c.@13⅜c. on a dull market....Refined, in cases, in some demand at 18c.@19c....Naphtha, 8¼c.@8⅜c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower, on a less confident demand, especially on speculative account. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 125 bbls. new Western Mess at $17 90@$18; 160 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $15 62½, with extra Prime quoted at $14 25@$15. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 2,250 bbls., June options, at $17 80, closing at $17 75; 250 bbls. do., buyer, at $18; 3,500 bbls., July options, at $17 90@$18; 2,250 bbls., August, $18 12½@$18 25, closing at $18 12½ ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs in more request, with City quoted up to 7½c.@7¾c....Cut-meats have been more active, and quoted firm, with sales reported of 800 fresh Bellies, in bulk, at 9c. for 10-lb. averages; 50 bxs. Clear Bellies, 15 lbs., at 10½c.; 35,000 lbs. Rib Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9¼c.@9½c.; 1,000 fresh Hams, in bulk, 12 lbs., at 10¼c.; 500 Pickled Hams at 11c.@11¼c.; 1,000 Western do., 15 lbs., at 12c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 12¼c.@13c.; 200 bxs. City Short-cut Hams, 15 lbs., at 10½c.; 1,600 Pickled Shoulders at 7⅝c., and 500 Smoked do. at 8¾c., with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted at 7½c....Bacon firm and wanted; sales 585 boxes City Long Clear at 10c.@10¼c., closing at 10⅛c.@10¼c., with Short Clear held at 10½c....Lard has been less freely sought after, opening rather easier and closing somewhat more firmly. Sales for early delivery include 120 tcs. Western Steam at 11⅛c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 11⅜c.@11½c.; 190 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 10 13-16c.@11c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 10½c.; and 500 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, on private terms, with Continental lots quoted at 11¼c.@11½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 250 tcs., May option, at 11⅛c.; 2,500 tcs., June, at 11⅛c., closing at 11⅛c.@11 3-16c., and 2,000 tcs., July, at 11¼c.@11 5-16c., closing at 11 5-16c., with August options quoted at 11 7-16c.@11½c....Beef has been moderately dealt in at unchanged quotations. We quote at from $9 90@$12 for Plain Mess, $11@14 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $20@$23 for Prime Mess, $24 50@$28 50 for India Mess, $29@$31 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams in slack demand at $24@$25 50 for Western, and $16@$22 for Southern; sales, 70 bbls....Butter in moderate demand at former figures....Cheese quoted a shade cheaper, and moderately active.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand and quoted firm. Offerings of stock less urgent. Sales to-day, 1,097 hhds. and 458 bxs., including 783 hhds. fully fair to prime refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c., 64 hhds. fair do. do. at 7⅝c.; 60 hhds. and 188 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅜c.; 100 bxs. do. at 7¼c.@7½c.; 240 hhds. do. at 7½c.; 170 bxs. do. at 7 1-16c.@7½c. And last evening, 1,464 hhds. fair to prime refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@8c., chiefly at 7⅞c.@8c. ₱ lb. We quote fair refining at 7⅝c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅛c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅛c.@9c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅜c.@7½c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.; Powdered at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.; A's at 9⅛c.@9½c., and Yellow at 7¾c.@8⅞c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The Grain movement has been quite extensive, with berth rates quoted decidedly higher toward the close, room having been offered very sparingly, especially for early shipment. Vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades were also in fair demand—the former at lower figures, and the latter at about steady rates. Otherwise the market was quiet....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been, by steam, 630 bales Cotton at 3-16@¼d. ₱ lb.; 24,000 bushels grain, in bulk, (one bin,) at 8d.; 112,000 bushels grain at 8½d.@9¼d., closing with Wheat at 9¼d. bid, and up to 10d. asked for early accommodation; 16,000 bushels do. (through freight) on private terms; 6,500 bxs Cheese, chiefly at 40s.; 850 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@40s. ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Peas at 9d. ₱ bushel; 150 tons Sperm Oil on private terms; 300 tons Oil-cake at 25s.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 10c.@10½c. ₱ bushel; also, a British ship, 887 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Corn at 9½d. ₱ bushel; 1,200 Staves on private terms; also, a British bark, 311 tons, hence, with Tar and Petroleum products, on private terms....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, 409 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Falmouth and orders, a British bark, 497 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 7s. 1½d.; an Italian bark, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., (a recharter,) reported on private terms....For Havre, a British bark, 545 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, a Norwegian bark, 472 tons, hence with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 7s.; an Italian bark, 757 tons, hence with about 4,700 quarters do., at 6s. 9d., and £10 gratuity; a Norwegian bark, 469 tons, hence with about 3,300 quarters do., at 7s. ₱ quarter....For Hamburg, by steam, 55,000 bushels Grain, (mainly forward shipments,) 1,000 tcs. Lard, 300 bbls. Resin, 135 pks. Tallow, 800 pks. Tobacco, and 3,400 pks. Merchandise at equal to current rates....For the Continent, a British bark, 800 tons, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. do., at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and a Norwegian bark, 397 tons, with a full cargo of Resin, from Charleston, reported at 6s.; also a German bark, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, and an Italian bark, 580 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, (reported as chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms. For the Baltic, a British brig, 267 tons, hence, with about 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s.; a Norwegian bark, hence with about 2,600 bbls. do. at 6s. 1½d.; a British bark, 309 tons, hence with 1,800 bbls. do. at 6s.; and a Norwegian brig, 180 tons, hence with about 1,100 bbls. do. at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Stettin, a German brig, 177 tons, hence with Provisions at 40s. ₱ ton.....For Santander, a British brig, 300 tons, hence with 1,200 bbls. and 300 cases Petroleum, at 6s. 4½d. and 30c., and general cargo, including Staves, to fill up, on private terms, and back to the United States, with general cargo, also on private terms....For Leghorn, an Italian bark, 321 tons, hence, with about 9,700 cases Petroleum, at 28½c., and £5 gratuity....For Lisbon, a Portuguese bark, 895 tons, hence, with 30,000 bushels Grain, and other general cargo, on owner's account....For Trieste or Venice, an American bark, 422 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, (a recharter,) reported on private terms....For Cardenas, an American brig, 277 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Baltimore, an American ship, 708 tons, with Guano, reported from Guanape, at $17 50, gold.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 30 cars reported to arrive, 1,343, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,375, or 375 cars, against 355 cars for the same time last week; market opened slow; owners asking stiff last week's prices; Eastern buyers hold off for a decline; as the day advanced country dealers began to operate, and did the bulk of the business at about last week's rates; about 1,000 head were disposed of; quality of stock fairly balanced between Good Medium and Common Stock; sales of 500 Illinois Steers, ranging from 892 to 1,336 lbs., at $5 30@$6 25; 200 Texas Steers, ranging from 950 to 1,054 lbs., at $5 25@$5 70; 60 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,104 to 1,163 lbs., at $6 12½; 93 Iowa Steers, averaging 1,300 lbs., at $6 12½; 72 Michigan do., ranging from 730 to 846 lbs., at $4 90. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 800, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,000, against 5,000 for the same time last week; market moderately active at ⅛c. off from last week's prices; sales of 1,200 Ohio Clipped Sheep, ranging from 78 to 94 lbs., at $5 50@$7; 325 Ohio Wooled Sheep, ranging from 88 to 95 lbs., at $6 50@$7 30; 159 Michigan Sheep, averaging 88 lbs., at $6 90. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 700, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,200 head, against 10,200 for the same time last week; market active at $5 25@$5 75 for Yorkers; $5 80@$6 for heavy Hogs.

WATERTOWN, Mass., May 19.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 534 head; market dull; a large portion of the stock from the North were Milch Cows: sales of choice market Beef at $9 50@$9 75; extra, $8 75@$9 25; first quality, $7 75@$8 50; second do., $6@$7 25; third do., $5 25@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 463; the supplies from the North are very much reduced, and the offerings were hardly sufficient to establish a market; sales of Sheep, in lots, at $4 50@$5 75 each; extra, $6@$8 75; Veal Calves, $5 50@$9.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 19.—Cotton dull and easier: Middling, 17⅞c.; Low Middling, 17c.; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 956 bales; gross, 1,096 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,604 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 600 bales; stock, 77,699 bales.

MOBILE, May 19.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 17¾c.; Low Middling, 16¾c.; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; net receipts, 343 bales; exports coastwise, 279 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 22,044 bales.

GALVESTON, May 19.—Cotton dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 16¼c.; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 419 bales; exports coastwise, 1,000 bales; stock, 16,187 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 19.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 230 bales; gross, 230 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,187 bales; sales, 28 bales; stock, 20,165 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 163 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 13,289 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 19—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼@93⅜; for the account, 93⅜@93½. United States five-twenty bonds, 1865, old, 107¼; 1867, 109⅜. Erie Preferred, 52.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 50c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £39,000.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32@32¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier. Middling Uplands, 8½d.@8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.@8¾d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May, at 8 7-16d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8 7-16d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8⅝d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped April, at 8¾d.; do. do., deliverable May, at 8 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including 13,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May, at 8¾d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8⅝d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped April, at 8½d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 12s. 4d.@12s. 8d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 11s.@12s. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 37s.@37s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Bacon, 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 46s. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,500 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Lard, 49s. ₱ cwt.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May, at 8 7-16d.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8 9-16d.

ANTWERP, May 19.—Petroleum, 30f. for fine Pale American.

LONDON, May 19—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11d. ₱ gallon; Tallow, 39s. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £23@£23 3s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

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NOW READY, CONTAINING:

THE NEW HYPERION. From Paris to Marly by Way of the Rhine. XII. Conflicts at Heidelberg. Illustrated. By EDWARD STRAHAN.—VIGNETTES FROM THE SCHUYLKILL VALLEY. Illustrated.—TO A WILD FLOWER. By JAMES MAURICE THOMPSON.—MALCOLM. Chaps. 23-26. By GEORGE MACDONALD.—SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE. By GEORGE M. TOWLE.—DESHLER & DESHLER; Or, My Life as a Book Agent. Conclusion. By SARAH WINTER KELLOGG.—A CALL ON A BONZE. By WILLIAM E. GRIFFIS.—BOUNCE. By ITA ANIOL PROKOP.—TO LESLIE, SINGING. By KATE HILLARD.—SOCIAL LIFE IN ROME AT THE PRESENT DAY. By T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE.—A MODERN CRESSIDA. Chaps. 11 and 15. Conclusion. By FRANCIS ASHETON.—OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.—Lenten Supper at Christ's Hospital—A Letter from Rome—"Worth Makes the (Wo)Man"—The Parents of Charles Dickens.—LITERATURE OF THE DAY. Eggleston's "The Circuit-Rider."

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Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia,
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made by "The Remington Empire Sewing Machine Company," an incorporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, having its chief business office at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, N. Y., at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, to be held at the Chambers of Hon. George A. Hardin, Justice, in the village of Little Falls, said County of Herkimer, on the 30th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said incorporation to assume the corporate name of "REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY."

Dated at ILION, N. Y., May 11, 1874.

PHILO REMINGTON,
President of said Incorporation.

THOMAS RICHARDSON, Attorney, Ilion, N. Y.

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T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
No. 103 Fulton St.,
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BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A SMALL FAMily in their furnished house want a party to take charge and provide for them; rent and board paid, and liberal arrangements made with good party; only Protestants, with references, need address MANUFACTURER, Station A, New-York.

WANTED—A GERMAN, ENGLISH, OR SCOTCH woman to do cooking and general house-work; one hour's ride from the City; only those who are willing and competent need apply to No. 425 Broadway, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

COACHMAN WANTED.—MUST BE A PROTESTant, and a first-class man; one who knows how and is willing to do garden work or anything about a place. Apply to-day to W. B. WESTCOTT, No. 7 Park place, New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. None but a faithful, trustworthy person need apply at No. 77 West 55th st., second floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND GOOD plain seamstress to go a short distance in the country; references required. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock at No. 2 West 29th st.

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R. H. MACY & CO.'S
GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The largest of the kind in the country.

We are having a CONTINUAL OPENING of NEW FRESH GOODS, our own importations.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of ladies', children's and gents' plain and fancy hosiery, SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES, MITTS, &c., now on sale. STYLES GOOD—PRICES LOW.

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Department is CROWDED with DESIRABLE GOODS at ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

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A complete line of SILVER-PLATED ware of the best American manufacturers, all warranted first class, at prices much below the makers' list.

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THEIR OWN GOODS MUCH LESS

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To make room for new China goods now coming, (of our own importation,) notwithstanding our present low prices, we shall sell all our Decorated China Dinner sets and all our Plated-ware at a further discount of 10 per cent. from our marked prices for the next 30 days.

In fancy goods we are opening 12 or 15 cases Paris NOVELTIES every week. Also, in toilet articles, full assortment.

We are now opening NEW TIES.

FOR LADIES, GENTS and YOUTH; and for the children, lots of new TOYS, DOLLS, and DOLLS' furnishing goods.

DON'T NEGLECT our book and stationery departments; neither our picnic department, or our lace and Embroidery stock. You are sure to find just what you are looking for in each of them.

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Special attention paid to cash ORDERS by MAIL or otherwise.

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14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

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We will offer on MONDAY, May, 18, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

VERY HANDSOME GUIPURE BANDS,
AT
FIFTY PER CENT.
UNDER USUAL PRICES.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

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No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL EMPLOYERS AND GIRLS ARE INVITED to call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st., where they will receive all the attention they wish; it is conducted in the same manner as for the last thirty-five years. On hand a large number of superior servants of all nations and capacities. Come one! come all, and see!

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ATTENTION—TO LADIES WANTING COLORED help—will find the excellent class of cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, &c., at Simms' Servants' Institute, always on hand. No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL IN A PRIVATE family; would like to go to the country; good reference given from her last place. Call at No. 312 East 66th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; best reference. Call or address No. 250 West 33d st., up one flight of stairs, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or would mind children; best City reference. Call at No. 909 6th av., between 51st and 52d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A WELSH GIRL AS chamber-maid and do plain sewing. Can be seen for three days at No. 200 Grand st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress, with country references; country preferred. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN, A first-class cook; brought up in a first-class family in Maryland; will do washing or make herself useful; very steady, settled, and fine-appearing person; one year in her last place; City or country; good testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO ENGLISH YOUNG WOMEN, thoroughly capable, as cook, washer, and ironer; chamber-work, waitress, general house-work, care of milk, butter, bread, biscuits, &c.; neat, prompt, obliging; best City reference; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuit, pastry, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; can furnish satisfactory recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—BY A VERY CAPAble Scotch woman and her daughter, situations together to do a family's work; the mother, who is a healthy, vigorous woman, as cook, &c., and the daughter as up-stairs girl, &c.; will go to any part of the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

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COOK.—BY A REALLY GOOD, DESERVING YOUNG woman, neat, willing, and obliging, as cook, washer and ironer; comes well recommended, and is not afraid of work; City or country. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK WHO HAS long experience in all sorts of cooking, baking, and makes desserts of a great variety; has first-class references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., Jacquin's French Bureau.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; she is a very good cook; will do washing; meats, game, soups, pastries, &c.; excellent baker and family cook; honest, sober, obliging, &c.; country or City; very best City reference. Call at No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking, boning and larding, &c.; has excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK IN A HOTEL, CLUB, OR FIRST-CLASS Boarding-house.—By a middle-aged woman, who has had good experience in both City and country; is a thorough meat and good pastry cook; first-class references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPErienced woman as cook; is a good baker, and understands the care of milk and butter; would be willing to do coarse washing; no objection to a boarding-house. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO EXPERIENCED women, one as first-class cook, the other as laundress; both are thoroughly efficient in their respective capacities, and have unexceptionable City reference for many years; country preferred during Summer. Call or address No. 63 West 33d st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as good cook in a private family; country preferred; understands her business thoroughly; take the entire charge of kitchen; the best of references. Call at No. 135 West 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER.—BY A SWEDISH young woman; is an excellent cook and thoroughly good at washing, ironing, &c.; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN; OR FOR general house-work; City or country; is very neat, tidy, and obliging; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook in a gentleman's family; is an excellent baker; willing to go to the country; twelve years in one family. Address M. M., Box No. 78 *Times* Up-town Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS in a private family or boarding-house; City or country; is a very experienced woman, with good references. To be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charge.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; can do all kinds of French and English cooking; also, pastry, creams, ices, jellies, &c.; has the very best of references. Inquire for C. at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking desired in a gentleman's family; is neat and tidy; has six years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business in all its branches; best of reference from last employers; no objection to the country in the Summer months. Can be seen from 10 to 4 at No. 16 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, NEAT, AND TIDY COLored woman, just from Norfolk, Va., as cook, washer, and ironer, chamber-maid or waitress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor, early.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can do all kinds of French, German, and English cooking; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS FIRST-CLASS plain cook in a small family; country preferred; would do the washing, or the coarse washing of a small family; first-class references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 1,503 Broadway, third floor.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class cook in all branches; will assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 319 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; would like the country; has several years' references, (one place;) by the 1st of June. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking and side dishes; first-class testimonials; City or country. At Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS a good cook, bread and pastry baker; City or country; good recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Hester st., between Bowery and Chrystie st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK and chamber-maid for the country in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to go to the country with a family during the Summer; best of City references. Apply at No. 341 East 16th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; IS A GOOD pastry cook and bread-maker, and first-class butter-maker; first-class reference from last employers. Address No. 123 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business; best of City reference. Address for two days, No. 235 East 22d st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, LATELY LANDED from Europ; has been in England several years, and well recommended; no objection to the country. Address Cook, No. 165 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN COOK; WILLING TO WASH and iron; City or country. Call at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LADIES' DIRECTORY.

RECEPTION-ROOM, No. 1,502 Broadway.
WORK-ROOM, corner Broadway and 45th st.
COMMITTEE-ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 170 West 45th st.

Servants in every capacity for City and country. Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Come neatly dressed; false hair and jewelry not allowed. Enter at No. 170 West 45th st.

This Directory is conducted by ladies, and the management ask the support and co-operation of all who have felt the need of reform. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit. Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Saturday, doors closed at 2 P. M.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway,
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A FIRST-class private family; six years' reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 155 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer, in a small family. Call for two days at No. 1,055 3d av., in the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; first-class City references. Call at No. 689 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; expert at all branches of cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 44 East 32d st., for two days.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL TO do cooking or general house-work; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economical, and intelligent servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SWEDISH sisters, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; well recommended, and understand their work thoroughly; are obliging and very neat; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO NORTH German girls (sisters) as cook and chamber-maid, with references. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, a few more engagements to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit in the latest styles; operates on all the machines; best City reference. Call on or address Miss Sullivan, No. 177 Madison st.

EMPLOYERS,

Go to Mrs. Hardman's Grand Central Employment Office for first-class help of all nationalities; City or country; hotels supplied. No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR ALL CApacities, at JACQUIN'S French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED NEW-England lady, without incumbrance, as housekeeper; best reference as to capability and fitness; letters answered in person if desired. Address H. W., Station D.

HOUSEKEEPER.—NO OBJECTIONS TO GO IN the country; satisfactory references. Address A. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A LADY OF MATURE experience desires a position in a Summer hotel or a boarding-house, as housekeeper, care of linen, or seamstress; is fully competent; has her own machine; very best references. Address Mrs. Fuller, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife, who have unexceptionable references, wish to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer; are thoroughly reliable. Call or address Messenger, State Arsenal, corner 35th st. and 7th av.

HOUSE-KEEPER. — BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to take care of a gentleman's house; is a first-class laundress and would do the washing if they wished it done in the City. Call for two days at No. 812 2d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MAN AND WIFE TO take charge of a gentleman's residence during the Summer while owner is in the country; good reference. Address Phillips, No. 416 West 31st st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MAN AND WIFE TO take care of a gentleman's place for the Summer months in the City; best references. Address M. S. D., No. 52 Wall st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A BROTHER AND SISTER, Protestant, to take care of a house for the Summer; both have first-class references. Address James, Box No. 34 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO TIDY, USEFUL YOUNG girls; can do house-work nicely to suit; City or country; wages no object, only a home; have good City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, lately arrived from the old country; does plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; will be generally useful in a family, in City or country. Call at Mr. Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO do general house-work; can do plain cooking; good washer; has four years' reference from her last place; prefers country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKing good English, as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small family; good reference. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE DANISH girl, with reference, as general servant; is willing and obliging; will make herself useful; will go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A GERMAN girl; excellent seamstress, good hair-dresser; to travel in Europe or America or to any part with a lady or ladies; moderate wages; first class references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, aces, &c. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS AND WAITRESS.—BY TWO Swedish Protestant women in City or country; the former is a superior laundress, the latter an experienced waitress; have the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EFFICIENT laundress; can flute, puff, crimp, and does up children's clothes equal to new; is a good linen washer and ironer; references from former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, Jacquin's French Bureau.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; or as chamber-maid; can give four years' City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN experienced woman as laundress; understands fluting, puffing, and all kinds of laces; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; is perfectly experienced in all branches, puffing, fluting, and all fineries; the best City references; would like the country for the Summer. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; she is a thorough laundress: French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of fine work; highly respectable, and recommended for honesty, sobriety, capability; obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; excellent reference. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City references given. Call at No. 267 5th av., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will assist with other work if required; excellent City reference. Call at 76 West 36th st., near 6th av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR HOUSEKEEPER. —By a lady; is a first-rate manager; understands all kinds of dress-making, family sewing, boys' clothing, &c.; no objection to the country; understands the care of a dairy and poultry. Anyone requiring a first-class help with the best of references, address Kirnstock, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by the bottle; good plain seamstress; best City reference from last place; no objection to the country or growing children. Call at No. 222 East 34th st. Ring second bell.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear building. No objection to the country, or would like to travel.

NURSE.—BY A LATELY-LANDED NORTH OF IREland Protestant girl, who is desirous of getting a good home at moderate wages, either to care for children or do light house-work; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as children's nurse and do sewing in a private family; no objection to go to the country; has two years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse; can care a baby from its birth, and do all kinds of family sewing; is kind to children; willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR AMERICAN Protestant woman, as infant's nurse or nurse to grown children; is also a good hand sewer; no objections to country; highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE, who understands thoroughly the bringing up of an infant on the bottle; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the hair store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as nurse; can take care of an infant or growing children, and do sewing; no objections to the cou try, or to travel; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 348 3d av.; ring third bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, &c. — BY AN American Protestant young woman; is also a good waitress, and willing to be generally useful; has best of references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Polish Protestant young woman; in City or country; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman as nurse; is a good seamstress and very fond of children; can furnish excellent City reference. Apply at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children; two years' very best reference from present employer. Call at No. 7 West 56th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person; works Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker's machines; best of City references. Call at or address for two days 526 West 47th st., near 10th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; understands the care of children, and assist in chamber-work; three years' best reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 205 West 26th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman as nurse and seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best references. Call at No. 317 East 32d st., second floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, FULLY capable of bringing up an infant by the bottle; can do sewing; good references; no objection to the country or to travel. Call at No. 1,125 2d av., near 59th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND seamstress; understands taking charge of an infant; best City references. Call at No. 106 East 17th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; NO OBJECtion to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 170 3d av., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL AS nurse, and to make herself useful; good references. Can be seen at Mme. Golard & Co.'s, No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS WET nurse. Call at No. 1,034 1st av., between 56th and 57th sts., third floor.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS NURSE; best reference given. Apply for two days. 505 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE. CAN BE seen at present employer's, No. 34 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH woman as nurse to growing children; is also a good hand-sewer; is willing and obliging; has two years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a young French girl as nurse; is a good girl and has very good reference. Call to-day from 10 till 1 o'clock, at No. 145 West 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would assist in the care of growing children if required; no objections to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 217 West 23d st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress a few more engagements to go out by the day to private families; understands all kinds of family sewing, also, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good City reference. Call at No. 867 9th av., between 56th and 57th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS seamstress and to assist with children, or to do chamber-work; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard & Co.'s, 525 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS; UNderstands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; will go by the day, week, or month. Call at No. 120 East 32d st. Ring third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl; has her own machine; a home preferable to wages. Apply at No. 234 East 46th st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY, AND competent young woman; can take a man's place; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, and do everything in the best manner; or will take chamber-work and waiting; City or country; very best City references; lady to be seen. Call at No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as waitress and chamber-maid in a small private family; no objection to the country; wages, $14. Call at No, 275 West 19th st., top floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress: understands the care of silver and getting up salads; willing and obliging; three years' City reference. Call at No. 335 East 22d st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; no objection to City or country; the best reference. Call at No. 231 East 28th st. for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress, with best City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A SOBER, RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN desires to travel with a gentleman to Europe or elsewhere; can be well recommended by present and past employers. Please call or address M. Fagan, No. 153 West 42d st., near Broadway.

A STEEL LETTER CUTTER WANTS A SITUation; would like to learn die-sinking. Address by letter or personally, W. A. F., 401 State st., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, WHO fully understands the above duties; can take full charge of dining-room, silver and parlors; is highly recommended; can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 37th and 38th st., Jacquin's French Bureau.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER in private family, or valet to single gentleman; very best City reference. Address R. X., Box No. 23 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT butler, who thoroughly understands his duties. Can be seen at No. 68 West 39th st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

CLERK, AGENT, RENT COLLECTOR, OR keeper for a mercantile establishment; best erences from business houses and persons of respectability. Address P. R., No. 197 Allen st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND FARMER House-work, &c.—By a German man and wife, thirty-five years, no children; man can care and horses, do farm-work and gardening, lay out &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, or will work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN Protestant man of quiet disposition, willing obliging; a careful City or country driver; willing go to the country if he gets a permanent place; several years' first-class City reference. Address two days H. F., Box No. 24 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man (English;) is a first-class driver and groom; perfectly understands the care of carriages harness; is strictly temperate, willing and obliging best City references. Address A. L., private stable, 147 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH the best City and country references; safe and careful driver; understands the care of horses and carriages; would go a short distance in the country; years in his last place. Call or address G. J. D., No. East 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN, &c., COOK.—BY A VERY CAPAble German man and wife, with good reference, a gentleman's family; man understands coaching, plain, good driving; also will be generally useful woman good cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man: single; is a first-class groom; careful City driver; is strictly sober, honest, and obliging; City or country; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Address L., Box No. 38 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, OF GOOD size and appearance, a thorough horseman and reinsman; ten years' driving in London; four years' first-class reference; willing and obliging; City or country. Address or call on Thomas, at Brewster & Co.'s, 14th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS A Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objections to the country. Address Robert, Box. No. 18 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble colored man and wife, together; one as coachman or waiter, the other as laundress or chamber-maid; both thoroughly competent and have excellent reference. Call or address No. 366 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGHly competent Protestant young man; will be found willing and obliging; three years' City references from his former and late employers; City or country. Call or address Coachman, No. 131 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; an excellent City driver and first-class groom; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address M., No. 17 East 30th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET a situation for his coachman, who is a first-class man; understands the care of road horses thoroughly; no objections to the country. Address J. M., No. 6 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUation for his coachman, who is a first-class man in every respect; unmarried; well acquainted with the City; he is sober, industrious, and thorough. Apply to or address Mr. M. Wall, No. 113 Wall st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; is sober and obliging; City or country; has five years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address N. L., No. 7 East 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; best City reference; gentleman to be seen; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS A Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objections to the country. Call on or address W. E., No. 52 East 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man; a respectful, competent, and careful driver; best City references. Apply for J. M., Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English,) one who thoroughly understands his business in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address James, present employer's, No. 26 Lafayette place, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN CITY OR country; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself useful; best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GOOD steady driver, who can be well recommended by his last employer for sobriety and honesty; no objection to the country. Address C. K., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; would take a good Summer place, or City; age twenty-seven; good reference. Address G. T., No. 94 7th av., near 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; can show the best City reference. Call or address M. H., No. 144 5th av., in the harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISHman, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can come well recommended. Call at or address Coachman, 42 East 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business; first-class references. Address J. B., No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED; four years' first-class reference; no objection to the country. Address T. C., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, IN CITY OR country; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, No. 121 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man; City or country; also the management of road horses. Address T. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

FOOTMAN, GROOM, AND WAITER.—BY A young Dane, who has fair knowledge of waiting at table, and well experienced as footman and groom; can also clean windows and carpets, black boots, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER—DAIRY, POULTRY, OR UPstairs work.—By a Protestant man; is a good gardener; can superintend farm-work, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, &c.; wife care dairy, poultry, chamber-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT man, who practically understands all branches appertaining to the profession; credentials and testimonials unexcelled. Apply or address R. T., at Bridgeman's seed warehouse, No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS GROOM; UNderstands driving; no objection to the country; will make himself generally useful. Address P. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, CITY OR COUNtry; understands the care of horses thoroughly; good reference. Address T. A., No. 331 East 21st st.

GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GROOM; best City reference. Address No. 48 Greenwich av.

HANDY MAN.—BY A PERSON, AGED TWENTY-two years, who is a carpenter by trade, and can also repair furniture, paint, varnish, fit keys, repair locks, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, AS porter, messenger, or janitor, in store, bank, or office; strong and active; best City reference. Address King, No. 151 West 24th st.

SALESMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS salesman in a wholesale or retail store; ten years' experience in fancy dry-goods business; good reference. Call or address No. 548 West 35th st.

SECRETARY.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EDUCAtion, who is at leisure after 3:30 P. M., would like a situation as secretary, or some position where he could employ his spare time to advantage. Address by letter, F. CHANDLER, No. 14 Front st.

SEXTON.—A SITUATION WANTED TO TAKE charge of a Church, rent pews, collect revenues, &c., by a gentleman of experience and ability, and with undoubted references. Address Box No. 5,679 Post Office.

VALET.—BY A COLORED MAN AS GENTLEMAN'S valet, or as nurse to an invalid; has had experience, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Address Clinton, No. 5 Gramercy Park, or can be seen at same place from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

VALET.—BY A NICE YOUNG MAN, (DANISH,) with a single gentleman or genteel family as valet or waiter; City reference. Address A. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, aged eighteen years, who can take care of horses and drive, milk, care cows, do errands, assist in garden, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN IRISH PROTESTANT, aged twenty years, who can work in garden, care and drive horses, take care of cattle, repair roads and walks, mow lawns, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE AS waiter in a private family, where a second man is kept or a pantry girl; best City reference given as to character and ability; is a Protestant. Address J. Hunter, No. 227 West 18th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Address A. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has had long experience in service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country. Apply to Neckel, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—UN FRANCAIS DESIRE TOUVER UNE place dans une famille comme waiter; Bonnes references de la ville. Ecrire No. 200 West 21st st., au premier.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A first-class private family; six years' reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 155 West 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, NOT LONG IN this country; speaks English; understands his business; well recommended; no objection to the country. Address Waiter, No. 165 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS WAITer or valet; no objection to go to the country; best City reference from last place. Address 465 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, stands his business well, [illegible] worthy of entire confidence [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. Stuart Robson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SCHOOL—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OLIVER TWIST—Mr. W. Davidge, James Lewis, Mr. Conway, Miss Bijou Heron, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—Mr. John McCullough.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN by Prof. Herrmann.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth. N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

STEINWAY HALL.—RECITATION IN CHARACTER, by Grace Greenwood and Sarah F. Ames.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—ANTIQUITIES, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c. Open during the day.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION of Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The cable gives rather a bungling account of the progress of constituting a French Cabinet. There have been instances in political history where a Ministry existed by relying "mainly on the minority," but it is rather nonsensical to assume that such a phenomenon is possible under existing conditions in the French Assembly. If M. GOULARD cannot detach a fraction of the Left Centre to make up for the defection of the Extreme Right, he may as well give up the task of trying to form a Ministry capable of advancing a single step without the certainty of defeat. The talk about dissolution has died away, as might have been anticipated, the Assembly resembling the Old Guard in this—"it dies, but never surrenders." This patriotic attachment to their seats has a very prosaic explanation for the majority of the delegates; and with a President who will neither act CROMWELL nor LOUIS BONAPARTE, the dead-lock may last till public patience is fairly worn out.

From the complete text of Señor CASTELAR's letter in reply to the suppressed pamphlet of PI Y MARGALL, it appears that his renunciation of all sympathy with or toleration for the Federal type of republicanism is even more thorough than we supposed it to be. The following is surely explicit enough to remove all possibility of disputing the fact that, until further notice, CASTELAR must be ranked as a unitarian republican:

> "And there will be occasion then to add that our convictions, our experiences, our sorrows, and our undeceivings, aye, even the very example of the most republican of countries, Switzerland and the United States, oblige us to condemn a banner and a policy under whose shadow the anarchical cantons were engendered, and to defend the only Republic possible *(la Republica posible)*—the one which is really traditional among us, the one which considers the nationalities as total organisms whose private fragments cannot be decomposed or separated, even though but temporarily, without danger of death; the one which places before everything and above everything the marvelous work of a thousand years, the unity and integrity of our beloved Spain."

It is only because the courage of Gov. MOSES oozed out of him with marvelous rapidity that the recent scenes in Arkansas are not to be repeated in South Carolina. Having been indicted for grand larceny, MOSES called out his Militia to protect him from arrest; but no sooner had his soldiers been posted about the State-house than he thought better of the matter, and surrendered himself to the Sheriff. It will be seen that this was a very different affair from that in Arkansas, and it was in all respects more disgraceful. MOSES could not pretend that he was in any way serving any public interest. He was simply defying the laws he had sworn to execute in order to protect his own person from arrest. [illegible] actual and imaginary, ceased to disgrac the country in the manner they have been doing of late.

At last we have a case under the civil-damage clauses of the Liquor law, passed by the Legislature of 1873. Mrs. TILLY, of Port Washington, Queens County, recovered $50 from one LAWRENCE, who had sold whisky to her husband—the said husband having afterward got into a drunken row, and received several injuries. The liquor-dealer appealed to the County Court, his chief point being that the act is unconstitutional, because it impairs the validity of a license, which is of the nature of a contract between the State and the dealer. The court ruled against the appellant, quoting the well-known decision of the Court of Appeals, which excludes licenses from the category of contracts. Now that Mrs. TILLY has shown the way, there is a fine field open for wives to recover against liquor-dealers who have contributed to the intoxication of their husbands.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The two papers read and discussed at the opening session of the Social Science Convention, yesterday evening, illustrate the very wide range of subjects embraced under the programme of the association. From the question of exempting private property at sea from capture in time of war, to the problem of improving our system of financial administration, is a very wide step indeed. Dr. WOOLSEY's paper, which we print in full, is marked by all the clearness of reasoning and felicity of exposition which distinguish its learned author. It presents the legal and historical points of a somewhat complicated subject in a way which any reader of ordinary intelligence can understand. Dr. WOOLSEY has a decided opinion, which he here reiterates, that Mr. MARCY made a gross blunder of statesmanship in refusing to pledge this country to the Declaration of Paris, by which privateering was abolished, and a neutral flag held to be sufficient protection to an enemy's property at sea. He shows that the idea that the United States would be comparatively powerless for naval warfare after resigning the power of fitting out privateers, was an entirely erroneous one. The country refrained from using this carefully-reserved right during the late war, because it wished to retain the good opinion of the world, and the same motive would probably prevent the issue of letters of marque during any future war in which we may be engaged. Since the articles of the Paris Convention of 1856 are merely reciprocal in their operation, —that is, they are only binding between powers who have promised to observe them—it would appear that we have retarded the progress of a highly beneficent international principle for the sake of preserving a privilege which we probably should not find it desirable to exercise.

Dr. WOOLSEY evidently thinks that, as a step toward the complete immunity of private property at sea from hostile capture, we should still accede to the Declaration of Paris. But he would accept this only as a half measure, and urges that since it really concedes the whole question of mitigating the horrors of war, by allowing an enemy's commerce to be carried in neutral vessels, there is no halting point short of allowing to the ships the same immunities which have been given to the cargoes. Civilized warfare ought to regard the ocean as a neutral highway, except for contraband of war, or ships equipped for fighting. Germany, Italy and France have already expressed during recent wars a desire that private property on sea should be inviolable, and Russia and the Netherlands are understood to favor the same view of international comity. The only important objection comes from Great Britain; but it is clear that this power must either throw up the convention of 1856 altogether, or take the one additional step to which most of the other maritime nations of Europe have declared their willingness to accede. Were England at war with any European country which has signed the Declaration of Paris, her "maritime supremacy" would simply compel the enemy to sell his ships to a neutral power, and so get the needful protection for his cargoes. Were she at war with this country, German or French bottoms would protect our cargoes, because, under the convention, Great Britain could exercise the right of search against neither, and our freedom from the restrictions of the Declaration of Paris would still leave us open, in the last extremity, to harass British commerce with such a shoal of privateers as her powerful fleet would be entirely inadequate to pursue and capture. This country has always stood ready to accede to the proposal of exempting all private property on the sea from capture, and some people may conclude that it can best bring about a general agreement on that question by adhering to Mr. MARCY's doctrine, and refusing to accede to anything short of it. There are signs that Great Britain is awakening to the fact that she is stickling for a perfectly illusory advantage in refusing to go a step beyond the Treaty of Paris. We trust that these are more to be depended on than the signs of a different tendency, applauded by several of her prominent journals and public men, to revert to the old and barbarous system of right of search, capture of an enemy's cargo wherever found, and destruction of an enemy's vessel however laden.

The other paper read last night was by Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD, of Boston, and was designed to show that the essential vices of our system of financial administration might be remedied by making the Secretary of the Treasury a real finance Minister, and by giving him a seat in Congress. Individual responsibility for the estimates, and a financial policy approved by the Cabinet and sustained by a majority in Congress would thus, Mr. BRADFORD thinks, be attained. The objections to the adoption of this, which may be called the European system of national finance, are numerous. Some of them are ably met, however, in the paper elsewhere reported, and the most encouraging results are predicted if only Congress would by "a simple vote," put the principle on trial. But that vote, as Mr. BRADFORD confesses, Congress, as at present composed, will never give, so that the interest of the question is, after all, rather speculative than practical.

The association has begun its work well, and its other meetings this week will be followed with great interest by every intelligent person who happens to be weary of the din of "investigations," Sanborn contracts, and "third-term" discussions.

THE NEW CUSTOMS' BILL.

After a protracted debate, marked by much good sense and some ill-temper, the House yesterday passed the bill which is intended to put an end to the moiety system. It is to be regretted that Mr. BECK could not discuss a grave public question like this, into which partisan politics did not enter, without casting reflections upon a member of the Senate, which were shown to be wholly unwarranted by the facts. The imputations cast by some of the speakers upon the Customs officers were foolish and unjust. These officers have done exactly what they were required by the law to do—no more and no less. And never was the law administered with greater consideration for the merchants than it is at the present moment.

The measure which has now received the approval of the House is of the most comprehensive character. It repeals all acts authorizing the present system, and provides a substitute in a bill of twenty sections. It starts out with the provision that all fines, penalties, and forfeitures are to be paid to the United States instead of to informers or Customs officers. As originally reported, the bill contained a section requiring the production of the books and papers of suspected persons, in order to obtain evidence of frauds upon the revenue, but this was struck out yesterday by a very close vote. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to reward with a sum of money not exceeding one-half the value of the goods seized, any officer of the Customs or other person who "shall detect merchandise in the act of being smuggled," or which has been smuggled. But it is expressly provided that there must be an intent to defraud in all such cases. Another stipulation is that the reward to any person furnishing information of a violation of the Customs law shall in no case exceed $5,000. It is also provided that no compensation shall be paid in any case in which judicial proceedings shall have been instituted, except upon the order of the court.

The sixth section of the bill is the one which strikes down the moiety system. It provides that, except in cases of smuggling, it shall not be lawful for any officer of the United States, under any pretext whatever, to receive any portion of the money which may accrue to any person furnishing information; and it is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, for any officers to do so, and they are also made incapable of holding thereafter any office of trust or emolument under the United States. Beyond all this, it is declared that any person paying any such money to an officer shall have a perpetual right of action against him to recover it. This brief statement of the section is sufficient to show the general public that it will be impossible, after this bill becomes a law, for any Customs officer to have any interest in any goods seized, except in actual cases of smuggling. If they seize goods in the act of being smuggled, they will be entitled to such reward as the Secretary may choose to give them, but beyond that, they are to have nothing but their salaries.

The bill next proceeds to define the rights and liabilities of importers with great precision. The intent to defraud must first of all be established, and that being done, a fine not exceeding $5,000 may be imposed, and the particular item of merchandise to which the fraud relates, instead of the whole cargo, is liable to forfeiture. All the goods may be levied upon to pay the fine, but they must be released upon the giving of a satisfactory bond. But nothing whatever can be done in this way except upon judicial proceedings. All frauds must be reported to the District Attorney and investigated before a Commissioner. In cases which get to the United States Courts as provided by the act, the intent to defraud must be submitted to the jury as a special issue, or, if tried by the court alone, the Judge must make a special finding on this point. Summary investigations are also provided for, when demanded by the accused. This portion of the act ends with the section which declares that no Customs officer, Special Agent, or District Attorney shall compromise any case or release any person from any fine or penalty. This power is confined exclusively to the Secretary of the Treasury, who may act in accordance with general regulations to be established by him.

We have thus described the provisions of the new bill, and on a future occasion we shall endeavor to show in what way they will affect the questions at issue between the importers and the Government.

THE PILLAGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

It is more than probable that the vile gang of thieves which has been harrying the State of South Carolina will ere long ruin themselves, vanish from the scene of their infamous triumphs, and make room for decent people. We must not lose sight of the fact that there are honest Republicans in the Palmetto State—Northern men, too, who have scorned to share in the iniquitous plunder with which MOSES and his motley crew have crammed their pockets. Those men voluntarily retired to private life when the era of thievery began; and when they believe that there is a chance for them to come to the front by fair means, and to administer a respectable State Government, they will not hesitate to come. Their voices have been heard in loud and fearless denunciation of the jobs and swindles which have brought partial ruin upon a rich and noble Commonwealth; their influence has been given against each new job and swindle concocted by the Ring at Columbia; and if the knaves who have ruthlessly trampled on right and honor are now about to dig their own political graves, no Conservative in the State of South Carolina will sing louder hymns of rejoicing than will every good and true Republican within its boundaries.

The present State Government has for some time been much embarrassed for funds. The doughty Governor has now and then found it difficult, it is said, to procure from the tradesmen of Columbia those trivial articles which are yet all important to the maintenance of a household, without first showing the color of his greenbacks. Money has not rustled so alluringly as of old in the ears of native and imported rascals, for the very good reason that there has been none to rustle. The era of princely jobbery and colossal corruption is about over in South Carolina, because there is so very little left to steal. The beginning of the end is at hand; and the Governor who had the hardihood to forge pay certificates to the amount of more than three quarters of a million dollars is now very much inconvenienced by a charge of grand larceny in which he is seriously implicated, and which has been brought by a Republican jury. The thievish hands are now in nervous apprehension of close acquaintance with a pair of handcuffs. It is now the turn of the man who pilloried popular suffrage and defied the law, to be pilloried himself. The ignorant negroes upon whose shoulders he and his base fellows climbed to power will be the first to desert him and his. We only wish that they might also be the first to learn a lesson from his approaching downfall!

Whether or not the negroes learn this important lesson speedily, it is certain that they will in time learn it, and profit by it. They must sooner or later see that they cannot go forward alone, and that honest Conservatives and respectable white Republicans must share the Government with them. We are not sanguine enough to suppose that this desirable end can be attained at once, or without a severe struggle. But it is so clearly the duty of those who have throughout been honest and stainless to come forward now and help South Carolina out of the slough of despondency, that the country will demand it of them. MOSES may escape his just deserts; Charleston may yet be kept long in her present enslaved position; the people who own property may still be taxed without having any share in representation; but the spectacle of a body of honorable Republicans striving to restore to those who have been oppressed the rights which adventurers, by misleading the ignorant, have taken from them, will point the way clearly to the establishment of something like proper administration of the State's affairs. Let those Republicans who have in turn denounced, during the past few years, the frauds practiced in the increase of the State debt, in the purchase of lands for the freedmen, in the management of railroads, and the conduct of elections, and in almost everything else in which the adventurers in South Carolina have interfered—let these Republicans now summon up fresh spirit, and enter anew the fight from which they once turned despairingly away.

A PUBLISHER WANTED.

Very plainly some bright young fellow connected with the "intellectual department" of one of our contemporaries is sadly in need of a literary job. The symptoms are manifest and unmistakable, and the case is urgent. This is not unusual or unnatural, and there is nothing in it of which any one need be in the least ashamed. But it is not quite so nice that in his need he should "weep through the press, and wipe his eyes on the public." This he does by periodical howls over the announcements of foreign novels to be produced by American publishers. Upon the books thus announced he descends with that peculiar sweetness of temper with which some women will discuss a successful rival's bonnet. They are poor, "ill-constructed" things; and yet they are going to be published, while "in the meantime American literature is sadly neglected." Sad, indeed, when so much better constructed things—things, shall we say, quite equal to any production of the "intellectual department" of the journal from which this wail goes up—could be had by the payment of a handsome royalty. That there may be no misunderstanding, we are told as part of the complaint that "publishers are ready to bring out any book, no matter how stupid, if the author is willing to bear all expenses and claim little share in the profits." And then we reach the gist, the very "rub" of the wrong that American publishers are continually doing to American authors. Here it is: "Who ever heard of an American publisher going to one of the bright young fellows on the press and asking him to write a book?" There you have the motive for this doleful ditty. It is intimated very plainly what the publishers are expected to do. Just step down and "interview" *this* bright young fellow—there can be no mistake as to where to find him; only one "intellectual department" could produce him—and ask him to write a book for you, and your fortunes will be made, and you will have saved the literary honor of the country.

We should not notice, even in the lightest and most casual manner, such whining as this were it not that it is one form in which a very unjust feeling sometimes manifests itself against our publishers. That American publishers do reprint the best English books, (and for their own interest they would not reprint the worst ones or those least in favor with the public,) is true, and by their doing so the American public are the gainers. All the more reason, therefore, as every reader of common sense and common honesty must admit, is that in some proper and feasible way the American public should pay a fair remuneration to the authors to whose labors they owe both pleasure and profit. But that we should be deprived of the privilege of reading, at a moderate price, good books written in London merely in order that we may be compelled to read poor books written in New-York, is an arrangement of which we can see neither the wisdom nor the justice. And it is simply the point of comparative merit that in the end decides this question of publication. The public, and in particular the throng of young writers who, most of them, have very little "call" to literature, and who are surprised that they are not waited upon by deputations from our principal publishers to "ask" them to write a book—both these parties, we say, seem to forget that what the publishers want is something new and something good. It is their very business to find such things in literature, or to take them when they are brought, and to print them for sale. They live by doing this; they make money by it; it is the object for which they pay rent, employ clerks and printers, and give their own time and trouble; and there is nothing that a publisher of any intelligence and enterprise would be so little likely to do as to turn a cold shoulder upon an author from whom he could even hope for something new and good. The notion that publishers do so is one of the silliest, as well as one of the most unfounded, that ever was entertained by [illegible]

True, publishers do sometimes decline books which, when they see the light, prove their right to publication. But this merely shows that publishers are mortal men, and make mistakes sometimes—mistakes most sincerely regretted by themselves.

There is too much of the sort of complaint in question that finds its way into literature as well as into journalism—sometimes jocosely, at other times seriously. The truth is that publishers, as a class, are not only fair dealing, but kindly, generous, handsomely behaving men. The days of the Curlls are past. Publishers in general nowadays pay authors promptly and honorably the full rate of share in profits that they can afford to pay; and very often they pay an author his full royalty on a book by which they themselves, taking the whole expenses and the whole sale, do not gain one dollar. But publishers are not literary dry-nurses. They do not set up book-infirmaries. They do their business, as other men do theirs, for profit; and a sad day it would be for the authors if it were otherwise. They can publish only that which there is good reason to believe will sell; and if they do not run about after "the bright young fellows on the press," asking them to write books, we may be sure that it is because experience has taught them, in one way or another, the folly of such efforts at getting literary grist for their mills. But the public and the authors may rest assured that good books do not wait long for good publishers; and as to the poor ones, let us be thankful for any device that diminishes their number.

SOME UNDESIRABLE CONDUCTORS.

Some time since we referred to the severity of the labor imposed on car-drivers and conductors, and the comparatively little consideration shown for them, either by their employers or the public. One result of the overwork and underpay of this class appears in the character of the men who accept such situations. It would be a hard thing to say that most of the conductors employed on our street cars are dishonest. Yet that many of them are believed by their employers to be dishonest is sufficiently indicated by the ingenious devices adopted from time to time to guard against their suspected pilfering. The latest of these—the bell and punch—is familiar to our City readers, and is doubtless as efficacious for its purpose as it must be humiliating to the honest conductor, who is obliged to use it. The dishonest ones have already found means to evade it, as was shown in the arrest, a day or two since, of a conductor on the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Line for having in his possession a duplicate punch, which he had stolen, and was using with great liberality, but with discouraging results to the treasury of his employers.

The dishonesty of conductors does not, however, immediately concern the public. It is not so with some other failings which they manifest altogether too frequently for the general comfort. For instance, WM. H. BROWN, a conductor on the Belt Line, was held on Friday last in $2,000 bail upon a charge of starting his car while an old woman was getting off, thereby throwing her violently to the ground, and breaking her leg. Now, it is not to be expected that a conductor, especially on the Belt Line, should be a Chesterfield and a Bayard in one. But this sort of rude impatience to women and infirm persons, who are naturally a little slow in getting on or off the cars, is so common among conductors that everybody will hope to see Mr. WM. H. BROWN, if found guilty of the offense charged against him, receive the full benefit of the law. It is not every day that a conductor with the best intentions in the world succeeds in breaking an old woman's leg, and when he does he can afford to pay for the luxury.

Again, in yesterday's reports, a conductor, whose name we regret we are unable to give, figured in a part which has become unpleasantly familiar. About 10 o'clock on Sunday evening, Mr. BYRNES, of Twenty-sixth street, was traveling homeward on the rear platform of an Eighth avenue car, when he detected one JAMES BOWLING in the act of attempting to steal his watch. Mr. BYRNES, instead of wasting time in remonstrances, promptly caught Mr. BOWLING by the throat and shoved him inside the car, where he called upon the conductor for assistance. That discreet official, however, only rang the bell for the driver to go on, and ordered BYRNES off the car. Luckily, a policeman chanced to be at hand, who took charge of the recalcitrant BOWLING, and on Monday morning he was fully committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. But the inevitable doubt which remains to be solved is whether this cautious conductor was in league with BOWLING, or afraid of him, or was animated by an abstract sense of the fine art of pocket-picking, and a Ruskin-like hatred of those stolid persons like BYRNES, who set themselves in the way of its æsthetic development. In either contingency, he seems a conductor whom the Eighth Avenue Company might conveniently spare.

But, as we have said, such conductors are hardly so much to blame for being the men they are as the companies whose parsimony and severity render it next to impossible to obtain any but such men for the post. When conductors are paid properly, and are required to work reasonable hours, their tempers and their morals alike will be found to have improved. Old ladies will not have to sacrifice a leg every time they take a car ride, and old gentlemen will not have to struggle unaided in the capture of the enterprising pickpocket.

THE PIG-IRON INTERESTS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Charles J. Nourse, Chairman of the Pig-iron Committee of the American Iron and Steel Association, has called a meeting of all the pig-iron manufacturers for Thursday morning, the 28th inst., at the Association rooms, in this city, to consider the continued depression in the iron trade. It is expected that the meeting will urge decisive action by Congress on the financial question, and on the proposition to restore the ten per cent. duty taken off by the act of 1872. The call has been approved by the leading iron manufacturers.

THE CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 19.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Vermont Railway, held here to-day, 16,650 shares of stock were voted on, and the following Directors were elected: B. P. Cheney, Boston; Jacob Edwards, Boston; G. M. Rice, Worcester, Mass.; John H. Kimball, Bath, Me.; John Q. Hoyt, New-York; John S. Schultz, New-York; James A. Langdon, Montpelier; John B. Page, Rutland; J. Gregory Smith, St. Albans; James W. Hickok, Burlington; W. C. Smith, St. Albans; Joseph Clark, Milton; [illegible]

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

GENERAL SESSION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME OF HON. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS—PAPERS BY REV. DR. WOOLSEY AND GAMALIEL BRADFORD—ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR THE SESSION.

The customary general meeting of the American Social Science Association was held last evening at Association Hall, Hon. George William Curtis, President of the society, in the chair. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Woolsey, of New-Haven; Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston; F. B. Sanborn, General Secretary; Dr. Henry J. Bowditch, Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Health; Dr. D. F. Lincoln, Boston; Dr. John Sterns, Boston; James M. Barnard, Boston; Mrs. Bowditch, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Parsons, Miss Rotche, Prof. Peirce, Harvard University; David A. Wells, John M. Pomeroy, Rochester; Dr. John S. Butler, Hartford, and Dr. Gallaudet, of Washington. The general audience comprised about 200 ladies and gentlemen. The association was established in Boston nearly nine years ago, and has since widely extended its influence. The officers of the society are as follows:

President—George William Curtis, New-York.

Vice Presidents—E. L. Youmans, New-York; H. C. Lea, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Woolsey, New-Haven; J. W. Hoyt, Madison, Wis.; Geo. Davidson, D. C. Gilman, California; W. J. Harris, St. Louis, and David A. Wells, Norwich, Conn.

Treasurer—J. S. Blatchford, Boston.

Secretary—F. B. Sanborn, Concord, N. H.

Directors—B. Peirce, Emory Washburn, Chas. W. Eliot, S. G. Howe, J. C. Amory, C. E. Perkins, R. M. Manon, J. M. Barnard, Mrs. John E. Lodge, Mrs. Mary A. Parkman, Mrs. C. H. Dall, Mrs. H. Whitman, Miss A. W. May, Miss Alice S. Hooper, Dr. E. C. Wines, Judge C. T. Walker, Detroit; Roger Wolcott, and Edward C. Guild.

The Department of Finance—David A. Wells, Chairman; Prof. W. G. Sumner, Yale College, Secretary; John M. Forbes, of Boston; Geo. Bradford, Boston, and Geo. Walker, New-York.

The Department of Social Economy—W. R. Rogers, Boston, Chairman; Dr. S. G. Howe, Boston; Charles L. Brace, New-York; Dr. R. T. Davis, of Massachusetts Board of Health; C. F. Coffin, of Indiana; F. W. Sanborn, Secretary.

Previous to the opening of the regular business the Chairman read the following proceedings of the Executive Committee, which had met in the afternoon:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Social Science Association, held in New-York on the 19th inst., the resolution of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science in Great Britain in regard to the papers on American subjects for the Glasgow Social Science Congress in October next being under consideration, it was voted that of the three subjects specified, the first, "Poor Laws and the Public Charities," be assigned to Mr. Sanborn, the General Secretary; the second, "Public Education," to Hon. Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, and the third, "The Health of American Cities," to Elisha Harris, M. D., Register of Vital Statistics for the City of New-York, and that these gentlemen be requested to forward papers on the above-named subjects to Mr. C. W. Ryall, General Secretary of the British Social Science Association, on or before the 1st of September next. It was also entered in the records that Prof. Peirce has been delegated to represent the American association at the Glasgow Congress, and to present a paper on "Ocean Laws for Steam-ship Navigation." It was further voted to invite Mr. David A. Wells to furnish a paper on some American financial topic for the Glasgow Congress.

The following resolution, adopted by the National Association of England for the Promotion of Social Science, transmitted to the American association with an explanatory letter from Mr. C. W. Ryall, was read:

Resolved, That the offer of the Committee of Arrangements of the American Social Science Association be accepted with thanks, and that the committee be requested to contribute papers to the Glasgow Congress on the following subjects:

1st. Poor Laws and Public Charities.
2d. Public Education.
3d. Health of American Cities.

The Secretary next read a revised programme of the business to be brought before the association, as follows:

Members of Boards of Public Charities and Boards of Public Health who propose to attend the conferences of those boards on Wednesday and Thursday, are invited to send in their names and New-York addresses to the General Secretary, at the hall, before 10 A. M. on each day. The conference of Boards of Public Charities will meet at 10 o'clock on Wednesday in the parlors of the association, near the reading-room, and the conference of Health Boards at 10 o'clock on Thursday. The first session of each will be private, but members of the Executive Committee of the Social Science Association are invited to be present.

After the reading of Prof. Peirce's paper on "Ocean Lanes for Steam-ship Navigation," on Wednesday evening, it is proposed to appoint a committee to aid in carrying out the suggestions of experienced persons in regard to the avoidance of collisions and the speedy relief of disabled vessels at sea.

At the afternoon session of Thursday, Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., will preside, and four papers on sanitary topics will be read, each to be followed by a brief discussion. The report of the Health Department will relate to school hygiene, or the effect of school discipline and study on the health of pupils. The report will be read by Dr. D. F. Lincoln, of Boston, Secretary of the Health Department, and will be followed by a debate.

At the financial discussion upon Prof. Sumner's report, on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., it is expected that Messrs. D. A. Wells, George Walker, Thomas W. Olcott, Isaac Sherman, G. Bradford, Charles Moran, Manton Marble, and other competent persons will take part in the debate.

The reports of the General Secretary and of the Social Economy Department, on Friday afternoon, will be open for debate. Should the paper of Mr. Brockway, on "The Reformation of Prisoners," fail to be received, another paper on the same subject will be laid before the association.

The paper of President White, on Friday evening, will be debated. Mr. Greenough will speak on "Free Lending Libraries, their Organization and Use." The report of the Department of Education will present "Facts Concerning the Better Education of Women," and it is expected that Dr. Raymond, the President of Vassar College, and Miss Anna C. Brackett, of New-York, will speak on this topic.

Members wishing to join the American Social Science Association can enroll their names with the Secretary at any of the meetings. Copies of the constitution will be found at the Secretary's table. The fee for annual members is $5; for life members, $100. The present number of annual members is about 200; of life members, thirty-six. It is hoped to add largely to the list of members in New-York during the sessions.

The President then came forward and delivered the opening address, after which Rev. Dr. Woolsey, of New-Haven, read a paper on "The Exemption from Capture of Private Property upon the Sea." Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston, followed with an interesting paper on "Financial Administration," after which the proceedings terminated. Below will be found the address of the President, and the papers read by Dr. Woolsey and Mr. Bradford.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. George William Curtis, in opening the Congress, spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: My duty this evening is very simple and very pleasant, and, you will be glad to know, very brief, for it is to welcome you to the general meeting of the Social Science Association, and, as it were, to say a brief grace over the feast that is spread for you. And upon your part, as you seat yourselves you will doubtless say that you are very glad to come to a social science meeting, but that you would like very much to know what social science is. And I again should be very happy if I could answer your question in a word or in a phrase. If I say that by social science we mean the science of society, you will truly reply that I move without advancing; nor, indeed, could I assert that the relations of social phenomena, modified as they perpetually are by the human will, and by almost incalculable conditions, have been reduced to the laws of an exact science, or ever could be. But, undoubtedly, as Mr. Herbert Spencer says, so far as the phenomena of society can be generalized, and interpretation can be based upon this generalization, so far there can be science. The aims of this society, however, are very practical. It seeks to build a platform upon which an honest and able inquiry can be conducted as to the best methods of advancing in every way the great interests of society. While solitary thinkers everywhere are studying and meditating the great problems of economy and trade and finance, sanitary questions, pauperism and crime, the progress of education, the amendment of laws, the extension of a loftier international comity, the improvement of political methods, and all similar themes, each student's research being a single ray of light, this society would bring all those scattered rays to a focus, and so illuminate the path of national progress and true glory while in its degree it cheers mankind. All advance from barbarism to civilization is the development of social science. The spirit that seeks higher conditions of life and wider knowledge is its minister. Five hundred years ago, a wise and pious citizen of Florence observed that three times within his remembrance one of the church towers of the city had been struck by lightning, and he thought that he perceived that what was needed for a proper protection was to place upon the summit of the tower a choice selection of holy relics. Four centuries later Dr. Franklin went out one afternoon, with his kite and key, in the face of a thunder cloud, and solved the problem. That is the spirit of the student of social science. He is not satisfied with holy relics as a conductor of lightning, and would stimulate the public mind to work with kite and key in the face of the blackest clouds of tradition and ignorance, and solve the problems of the public well-being. But the association has [illegible] by experts and special students. It is now nearly ten years old, and although its work has been very modest, it has enjoyed the sympathy and aid of many of the men most eminent in every branch of its inquiries, and its volumes of transactions, containing the papers that have been read at its meetings, are full of the results of the most advanced observation and thought upon the most important social topics. As an illustration of the subjects of its interest, I may cite one in which I have been myself deeply interested, the reform of the civil service. The association in some of its earliest meetings, and by the warm urgency of my honored predecessor, Mr. Samuel Eliot, considered this subject, and it is an admirable illustration of the value of this platform. For, unlike the platforms of political parties, which have declared for it, this platform means upon that subject exactly what it says. It is a political subject, but it is in no sense partisan; it is especially patriotic. We have urged, and still urge, it upon the grounds both of the greater efficiency and economy of the service, and the purification of politics which must result. As the great political evil of the times is corruption, every good citizen is morally bound to consider the methods of withstanding it; and as no single practical measure would do so much to remedy that corruption by destroying its machinery and introducing better methods, the reform of the civil service is especially one of the subjects for the consideration of which this association exists. But I am not to speak to you of these details. The work of social science in the United States will be the subject of a special report on Friday afternoon by Mr. F. B. Sanborn, the Secretary of the society, a gentleman whose practical acquaintance with that work, and, especially, as former Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Charities, with the great problem of modern corruption, pauperism, and crime, gives authority to every word that he says upon the subject.

While thus, ladies and gentlemen, I bid you the most cordial welcome to this meeting and to every session of it, I cannot sit down without giving that greeting a tone of sadness by recalling our great co-laborer, the first Vice President of the society, full always of the most zealous interest in its work—Prof. Agassiz. Had he lived, I doubt not that you would have seen him upon this platform this evening, and in that great genial presence how gladly should we have recognized one of the noblest specimens of manhood that this century has seen. Thirty years ago he came to this country, and while as a man of science he was a true citizen of the world, yet he chose America for his home. As Sir Isaac Newton said of Roger Cotes, the young astronomer, when he came to Cambridge, "Now the world will know something," it might have been said of Agassiz when he came to us, "Now America will learn something!" And how much it learned! Not only in the direct lessons that he taught; not alone in the lecture-room, where, with the ever-young enthusiasm of science and the magnetism of a simple love of truth,

> "His look drew audience and attention still as night
> Or Summer's noontide air."

Not in this way alone, but in his indifference to money-making and his consecration of great powers to great ends, what a lesson he taught of the essential glory of the intellectual life, showing to us, who would hardly have believed it, that a modest scholar and teacher with a heart as large as his brain and a hand as generous as his heart, could live his simple private life and go down to his grave with a national veneration and tender sorrow such as no King in history ever received. He was a teacher, and he teaches still. How well sings his friend and neighbor, Lowell, in that monody which Milton mourning Lycidas would not have disclaimed:

> "We have not lost him all, he is not gone
> To the dumb herd of them that wholly die;
> The beauty of his better self lives on
> In minds he touched with fire, in many an eye
> He trained to truth's exact severity;
> He was a teacher—why he grieved for him
> Whose living word still stimulates the air?
> In endless file shall loving scholars come
> The glow of his transmitted torch to share,
> And trace his features with an eye less dim
> Than ours whose sense familiar wont makes numb."

PAPER BY REV. DR. WOOLSEY ON EXEMPTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY UPON THE SEA FROM CAPTURE.

The old rules of war were based on two principles, one of which was that every individual of one of the conflicting parties was an enemy to every individual of the other; and the second was that it was right to use all ways of distressing the enemy in order to bring him to a sense of justice. During the operation of these rules the people of an invaded territory could be stripped of their property and dragged into slavery, which, indeed, was chiefly nourished and kept up by this means. All property, public or private, which fell into the enemy's hands was his by the right of capture. The right of conquest, also, destroyed political connections, aggrandized winning nations, and led to the construction of vast empires. It may be said that the rose-water philanthropy of modern times would multiply wars by making them less of an evil. If people do wrong and suffer for it, they will remember the lesson that suffering has taught. But these friends of the antique usage—of the good old plan

> "That they should get who have the power,
> And they should keep who can"—

forget several things. They forget that war was more frequent in the times when it was more rigorous in its rules, more unrelenting in its inflictions of evil on the innocent members of political societies. They do not take into account the stings which savage treatment, plunder, and conquest leave for ages in the mind of an humbled nation; nor do they estimate aright the motive of personal enrichment which led to or was suggested by the wars of old.

The old rules of war applied equally to operation on the land and on the sea. But for long ages marine warfare was of very secondary importance, and had no influence in modifying the rules of international conflicts.

In modern times, since the effects of a Christian civilization have become more decided, and intercourse between nations, growing closer, has increased a sense of brotherhood, the rules of warfare on land have become more humane. It is even possible now for an invading army to march across the territory of its foe without disturbing in his possessions or depriving of his liberty a single cultivator of the soil; and for the most part, although under the name of requisitions severe taxes are laid on unoffending subjects of a hostile power, all seizures of private goods, except for necessary purposes, are strictly prohibited. In the "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," prepared by Dr. Lieber and adopted in 1863, we read in article 63 that "the United States acknowledge and protect, in countries occupied by them, religion and morality, strictly private property, the persons of the inhabitants, especially those of women, and the sacredness of domestic relations. Offenses to the contrary," it is added, "shall be strictly punished." And again, in article 38, it is said that "private property, unless forfeited by crimes or by offenses of the owner, can be seized only by way of military necessity for the support or other benefit of the army of the United States. If the owner has not fled, the commanding officer will cause receipts to be given, which may serve the spoliated owner to obtain indemnity."

Capture on the sea, however, did not feel the genial breath of humanity to a like extent. For this two reasons may be given; the first is that in truth little harm to persons was done on the sea by the rigorous old-fashioned rules of war on this element; no families were broken up, no freemen reduced to slavery, nobody directly injured but able-bodied sailors, shippers, and merchants. Goods were taken, losses, it might be great in amount, were caused by capture, multitudes were cut off from their wonted comforts and luxuries, and by capture, as well as by increase of risk, prices of transported articles were raised. But it was necessary to distress the enemy, and gainful to offer an inducement to captors sufficient for stimulating regular cruisers to be industrious in their work, and for leading owners of private vessels to convert them into privateers.

We have come to a place where it may be well to say a word on the kinds of vessels employed in making captures during the earlier wars of modern Europe. The suzerain and the feudal lords along the coasts seem to have had originally few or no war vessels, and so a navy had to be extemporized for each new occasion. The ships collected for the expeditions of this period were chiefly intended for transport, as from England to Northern France, or from Venice and Genoa to the Holy Land. A merchant vessel could be used easily with slight alterations or addition for the purpose of boarding or of defense. One way of obtaining vessels was the process of impressment, the exercise of the *jus angariae*, as it was called, a practice answering to the feudal usage of purveyance, by which any ship, domestic or foreign, was put in requisition for an expedition across the sea on promise of compensation for service rendered. Or the vessels might be owned and manned by private persons, but paid for by the suzerain. Or they might belong to the suzerain or State, with a crew and an outfit provided for by private persons. Or, again, private vessels were officered and sent to sea at the charges and risk of private persons under a commission from the Government. Or, finally, public vessels were sent to sea commanded by officers in the service of the State, and with a public crew. Only the two last, privateers and public armed vessels remained until down to the middle of this century. But not only while the other methods of obtaining armed ships were in vogue, but since also, rewards have been held out to officers and crews for captures of enemy's vessels. Nothing else could have turned merchant ships into armed cruisers but this uncertain hope of a reward. It was gambling. The cruiser might not only fail of finding a foe on the sea and be repulsed, but might be destroyed by the enemy. Still it had the excitements of gambling, and it opened a new business to ships and sailors otherwise unemployed, so that the most mercantile nations would have the most privateers afloat.

The laws of nations, meanwhile, fluctuated as to what property should be liable to capture, and on what vessels. In general, however, we may say that the English rule, if it may be so called, prevailed—that free ships do not make free goods, or that enemy's goods on neutral ships are liable to capture, and that neutral goods on hostile ships are not liable to capture. The latter rule was of little practical importance, but the former was of vast importance. Accordingly those nations which had small navies, and such as were generally neutral, strove to have it recognized as a rule of international law. Our Government was for free ship, making goods free, but our Supreme Court, and such men as Chancellor Kent, were for the opposite. And it must be confessed, I think, that if we take only justice into view, they were right. But however this may be, England sturdily opposed the rule of "free ships, free goods," and for long it had no international sanction.

THE RULES OF 1856.

Such was the state of things when in 1856 the parties to the Declaration of Paris agreed [illegible] others of less importance, and already generally admitted, that neutral goods on hostile ships are safe, and that there can be henceforth no paper blockades, brought changes of the highest moment into international law. They were accepted, as a whole, by the signataries of the treaty, and offered to other States on the same condition. All the States of the civilized world have given their adhesion to the declaration in its entirety, but Spain, Mexico, and the United States. Three of the rules were just what the United States had always wished to have established. But Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of State, refused, on the part of the Government, its adhesion on account of the rule making privateering unlawful. It was our policy, he said, to keep on foot a small navy, and so we had need in war, if we would cope with superior naval powers, to improvise an addition to our means of attack and defense by calling in the aid of privateers. He, however, offered the consent of the Government to a rule exempting all private property and vessels employed in innocent trade from the operations of war, which offer was not accepted by Great Britain, and was not long afterward withdrawn.

Mr. Marcy's reason for withdrawing the adhesion of the United States to the four rules appears to me to have been inconsistent with former action of the United States, ill-advised, and frivolous. As early as 1785 the celebrated treaty with Prussia, carrying out the views of Dr. Franklin, put a stop to privateering between the parties as long as the provision with that object in view lasted. And not only Franklin, but our leading publicists, Kent and Wheaton, spoke in decisive terms against giving commissions to private vessels. By the rules we should have secured great carrying business in foreign wars, and the safety of our own goods in wars of our own. What was the advantage of privateers to us compared with the evils of this loss? Our vessels on the sea were likely to multiply perhaps tenfold in half a century. Losing the benefits of the rule, we exposed this increasing commerce to the depredations of private armed cruisers of all who put their names to the declaration, for the obligations it contained were only reciprocal. Still further, to have adhered to the declaration would have been the best step to secure what our Government claimed to desire, for, practically, the liability to capture of enemy's goods, under the declaration, is very small; and so the objection could not have been great to the entire exemption from liability. But of this we mean to speak more at large. At present we add on this point that something would have been saved to us in the late war if the four rules had been adopted. We should have entered the war with such international obligations that the Southern Confederacy could hardly have ventured to make use of privateers against us. We made no use of them because we needed the good opinion of mankind. Thus, the reservation of this privilege, in view of some possible future conflict, seems to have been in motive not justified—in fact, unfortunate.

But the larger exemption from liability to capture, which Mr. Marcy proposed, is one very desirable in itself, and pretty sure, we think, to be carried into effect. That it is desirable, we shall endeavor to show by several considerations. First, it is clear that the only rule which needs to be added in order to attain to complete exemption is one of no great importance for the carrying on of war upon the sea. The rule now is that enemy's ships and their goods on board of their ships are liable to capture. Formerly the belligerent right of capturing an enemy's goods was of great significance, because they could be taken on ships of any nationality, on neutral ships as well as their own. But now the exemption of an enemy's goods on neutral ships opens a way for safe transport of such goods, and takes away the chief motive for privateering, as well as for the anxious lookout of national vessels to secure prizes. If the Declaration of Paris had only settled the principle that free ships make free goods, without saying anything of privateers, things would have been very much as they are now, for the food of privateers is, by the second rule, taken away. At the outbreak of every new war the belligerent will calculate what are the risks of his maritime commerce, and, if they are appreciable, will make a bargain with neutral merchants for the employment of their vessels, or will transfer by sale his own vessels to the neutral. In the first case, if the rate of freights demanded by neutral traders does not exceed, or slightly falls short of, the rate at home, including insurance for war risks, the neutral ships will come in like a shoal of fishes. In the other case there will be a transfer of the mercantile marine, greater or less, according to the probabilities of the length and the risks of war, to the neutral flag. This is known to have taken place very extensively in our late war.

In the three years before 1861 there were transferred to British capitalists 123 vessels, measuring 47,670 tons.

	Tonnage.
In 1861, 126 vessels of (in the aggregate)	71.673
1862, 135 vessels of (in the aggregate)	64.578
1863, 348 vessels of (in the aggregate)	252,579
1864, 100 vessels of (in the aggregate)	92,052

—That is, in four years from the beginning of the war, until toward its close, 480,882 tons, contained in 715 vessels.

That considerable loss and suffering to individuals takes place during this process can easily be believed. But taking a country together, the evils are not so very great. There will always be some loss in the sales of vessels in such circumstances. The trade of ship-building, and others depending on it, will be crippled. But does not the evil stop here? The former ship-owner takes the proceeds of the sales and puts them into some other form of productive industry. The war, indeed, may lower the average rate of profits, and so far as new capital comes into competition with old, there may be a further reduction; but, on the whole, those nations whose capital is not disproportionately invested in the shipping interest will not feel all this very much. It may be, indeed, that the evil of transferring vessels of commerce to another nation will have lasting effects, especially on the arts of shipbuilding. Of this an example will be drawn by some from what has befallen us in this respect during the years since the collapse of the Southern Confederacy. But if I may express an opinion, either the greater use of iron steamers, in the making of which we were not able under our tariff to compete with foreigners, or the general want of wisdom with which our system of duties was devised, or both, are more potent causes of the prostration of our ship-building since the war than any change in the direction of the employment of capital, owing to the war, could be.

The bearing of what has been said is that if it be important that belligerent rights of destruction should be retained in order to distress an enemy, and so to bring him the more speedily to a better, fairer mind, this right still existing of capturing enemies' vessels and their goods on them does not accomplish its purpose. For either it is brute thunder, because the belligerent employs neutral vessels instead of his own, or if it distresses a particular class, it does not materially affect the feelings or interests of any but exclusively commercial countries. What matters it to a farmer in Iowa if his wheat or pork is carried in British or Swedish bottoms rather than in those of the United States? If, indeed, the old rule were in force, that hostile property in neutral ships was fair prize, that would be a great matter to him. The risk of capture would, or at least might, affect prices so that it would be cheaper to carry similar products from Odessa or Dantzic than from New-York; and thus, the foreign demand being cut off, his wheat would fall in value, and possibly fall for a time below cost. We conclude, then, that since the Declaration of Paris nations in general cannot be much affected by the transfer of shipping consequent upon a war, and will not be brought to a sense of justice by suffering, for the new rules have taken away the suffering. If you say that war ought to have its ravages, its losses, its deaths, then give up for the sake of justice and of international morality that rule which is the hinge of the declaration. Make hostile goods capturable in neutral vessels. Then must privateers be called again to their duty of siding in this course of justice; and we shall have to confess that the declaration, instead of being a triumph of humanity, was a mistake of a benevolent age against the interests of righteousness among the nations.

BENEFITS TO NEUTRALS OF PRESENT RULES AT SEA.

But it may be said that neutrals are benefited by the law of nations as it stands now, since they step in to take the carrying trade for both the belligerents. That there would be an increased activity in the ship-yards of England if any war should break out in the European or the Western World, is quite probable. But so there would be new activity called for somewhere by fires like those of Boston or Chicago, or by famines like that desolating one of late in India. Are we, however, prepared to say that the calamities of one country are on the whole a benefit to the rest of the world? If my money goes to the doctor for sickness in my family, are not the grocer and the mercer the worse for it? The most that can be said is that particular nations who have special branches of industry in their hands receive benefit, when their competitors, or would-be competitors, sustain injury. I cannot persuade myself that the world is made up of repellant atoms; it has a coherence which, with the growth of societies in intelligence, in morality, in skill and versatility of industry, is becoming greater and greater. Let those who would insulate industry, as in a Leyden jar, adopt and profess this view, *(credat Judæus apella, non ego.)* The interests of neutrals, however, may be contemplated from a wider point of view. To illustrate what I mean, take the case of England, where as many merchant ships are owned as in the rest of the world put together. If a war should break out anywhere except in inland countries, or such countries with a sea-coast as have next to no commerce, England, with her intelligence, her vast capital, her low rates of interest and profit, could take the belligerent's trade, that would otherwise be hazardous, with very little delay; and great profit might accrue for a while from this new employment for vessels. But suppose England herself at war with some other commercial country, as the United States, which may God forbid, she has, under existing rules, to raise her sea insurance, to employ, perhaps, neutral ships in her carrying trade. Having the greatest facilities for filling gaps when others are driven out of their wonted employment, she must have the greatest gaps to be filled by other nations, when her vessels are unsafe on the sea. It would seem, then, that unless there is some nation that will always remain neutral amid all the changes of the world, the evil and the good from the present rules of war on the sea would be about equally (balanced,) distributed. To this it may be added, that when exemption takes place, all the vessels of war of a belligerent may be employed in keeping coast-guard, in blockading, and thus the whole force of a navy be devoted to obstructing the commercial movements of the enemy at a most untraceable point. A hundred vessels at sea scouring the coast for merchant ships would not make war be felt so much as fifty employed in guarding the approaches to harbors.

2. But another point demands attention, although it may be thought to be of minor importance. At present the enemy's ships can convey neutral goods, and if taken will be liable to capture while the goods are free. The old rules as it regards ransom are still in force, as far as the laws of each particular State do not forbid their cruisers to make ransom contracts. In point of fact a number of important nations do forbid this, among which are Great Britain—except in extreme cases—Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Russia, and France, without a certain authorization and special formalities. [illegible] I., p. 463.)

The subject of ransom is simplified by the rules of Paris in that way—that neutral vessels now can seek for ransom only when carrying contraband goods, or possibly when breaking blockade, in which cases it is quite doubtful whether ransom ought to be allowed. As for enemies vessels, they are subject to capture, and can be ransomed just as before the declaration, if the captor's Government permits. But there is a frightful right growing out of the captor's not ransoming or not being permitted to ransom—that is, the right of burning. This license will be exercised, of course, the more freely the more the authority to ransom is taken from the cruiser. It has its liabilities, indeed; for, if it should turn out that the capture was invalid, the captor and his Government are responsible. But it would be a gain to the world if all vessels were free on the ocean in war, if only to get rid of this savage custom, allowed in our war of the revolution, practiced by England by and France, and (on a vast scale compared with the sum total of their captures) by the Confederate cruisers in the late war. But what is more deserving of notice is, that now neutral property on enemies vessels, being intact by a solemn law, can yet be burned if the captor sees fit. In other words, the third rule of the Declaration of Paris must be interpreted so as to mean that the neutral puts his goods on the enemy's vessel subject to the risk of being burned, if taken. The rule is that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag. They cannot be captured, but they can be burned. Thus the old proverb, "Out of the frying-pan into the fire," may be fulfilled on the sea as well as on the land.

Lest we should be thought to put our own interpretation on the rules of international law, we beg leave to refer to a recent case mentioned by M. Calvo in the second edition of his extensive and important work. Two German vessels, the Ludwig and the Vorwarts, were taken by the Desaix, in the late Franco-Prussian war, and burned on the day of capture. It was decided by a prize court at Bordeaux that the capture and the burning were authorized, upon which the owners of the ships, as well as the consignees and owners of the cargo, appealed to the Council of State for compensation for the property destroyed, and the persons interested in the cargo, as neutrals, based their claim on the third article of the declaration just referred to. A commission supplying the place of the Council of State denied the right to compensation by a decision made the 16th of March, 1872, and gave the following reasons for their decree. We give them in an abridged form: 1. That from article 3 of the declaration of 1856 it follows only that the neutral owner of goods on board an enemy's vessel has a right to the restitution of his goods, or, in case of sale, to payment of this price, but that it cannot be inferred that he can claim indemnity on account of injury caused to him by valid capture or by acts of war accompanying or following such capture. 2. The prizes were valid, and the destruction was caused by the commander of the captor, because the safety of his vessel, by reason of the number of prisoners on board, would not permit putting part of his crew on the prizes in order to take them into a French port. 3. Hence the destruction of the prizes was the continuation of a fact of war, the fitness of which the owners of the cargoes could not be allowed to discuss, and which could not give ground for a right of indemnity. M. Calvo remarks on this subject that it cannot be presumed that it was the understanding of the parties to the Declaration of Paris to subordinate the rights of belligerents to those of neutrals in all cases, even when the necessities of war require them to act otherwise; that the meaning of the article in question is that neutral goods under an enemy's flag is not "saisissable" or "confiscable" does not imply that it is "inviolable," and also that, as the means used by the belligerent against his enemy, in consequence of which neutral property might be injured or destroyed, could not be foreseen, so there could have been no intention of opposing the incontestable rights of war. To which we may add that the usages of nations were not altered, but only made more definite by this third rule. So that whatever was allowable before in regard to the destruction of prizes must have continued to be allowable. Now, terrible as the destruction of an enemy's ship is, and beyond anything done on the land, where private property is concerned, the right to destroy is incontestable. The right to do the same to neutral vessels, under the old rules of capture, was much more doubtful, and to be justified only by the most urgent necessity, under responsibility of compensation, when the capturing officer has acted illadvisedly.

To sum up all that we have to say on this point, if neutral property is thus exposed to destruction, although not to capture, it will the less make use of hostile vessels, or else complaints and ill-feelings will arise between the neutral and the belligerent who has sanctioned this.

3. We have seen that the present rules of marine capture, as compared with entire exemption of private property on the sea, inflicts a little more harm on the belligerent, and give a positive but temporary advantage to neutrals with a large commercial marine. An important subject meets us at this point, namely, will wars become more frequent and leave fainter traces on the memory of wrong-doing nations for becoming more humane upon the sea? What is it in the present and future which is going to keep down wars, to turn swords into plow-shares? Much has been said about rose-water philanthropy, and on this point that fighting must be in earnest when it goes on. If two nations can fight one another while they have their ships afloat and bearing every luxury or necessity to and from the ends of the earth, war may become chronic, it can be said; it will be a series of professional struggles, boxing-matches between injurers and the injured. That is not the kind of game that is going to sober and purify nations.

But what shall we do? The rose-water dispensation is upon us. Exemption of all innocent property on the sea is as a drop in the bucket compared with the abolition of privateering and the exemption of hostile property on neutral vessels from capture. The abolition of those rules would indeed change the face of marine warfare. I do not suppose that the other exemption would make one man more or less, although it would be a serious good, worth contending for. The war-in-earnest people ought to go in at once for the old order of things *in toto.* If they cannot reverse the movement of modern society, why attempt to oppose something which is a mere corollary of the great problem?

But will wars become more frequent owing to the new rules of marine warfare, or more bloody or more protracted? We say in reply to this question that, although at present the rules of war are more humane on the land than on the sea, the pinch and stress of war are generally on the land. This was true of our civil war, of the Franco-German, of that of Austria with Prussia, of that by which Northern Italy was severed from Austria, all of which have occurred since 1856. As a general thing this must be so, if you except one or two almost exclusively commercial nations. Nor are wars more bloody than before that epoch, although within a given period of time they may be attended with more slaughter. Still less is it true that they are more protracted. On the contrary, most of the recent wars are distinguished by the marvelous celerity with which the trade of death is carried on—a thing which we cannot help wondering at, although the causes are clear, such as the power of rapid movement produced by the railroad system and the efficiency of the new weapons of war. And on the whole this rapidity is a gain for the world.

HARSHER RULES OF WAR DID NOT PUT A STOP TO WAR.

It is here important to repeat that in times past the old, less humane rules of war did not render wars more infrequent. In time to come, then, if we should fall back into the severer rules, we could not hope much from that cause for a reign of lasting peace. The same causes which gave rise to the four rules of the declaration and to other peaceful and international reforms of modern times, will act to do away with wars also. What are these causes? We mention two or three of them:

1. Neutral power, in any given war, is now far greater and increasingly greater than belligerent power. There was hardly any such thing as neutral power in the ancient world, little of it in the mediæval, but now the case is widely different. Neutral interests, being more important, whether we measure them by amount of capital, of intelligence, of influence, or other accounts in the world, must more and more control public thought and feeling. But neutral power is for the most part in favor of peace.

2. The voice of political societies is coming to have more control, as compared with the will of rulers, or of a dominant class. Wars hitherto have been undertaken for some political reason which the people felt but little inclined to justify. Aggrandizement of a house, an insult to a ruler or his representative, the desire of military officers for an active life in their profession, some interest or feeling of an upper class or prince—causes such as these the people had no concern with, while it was theirs to be taxed and to die. Only seldom have strong national antipathies in which whole communities joined given rise to war. But now, with the advance of political freedom and intelligence, they who suffer from wars are beginning to have, if not political power, at least some sway over opinion. Capital and labor are generally peaceful. Sometimes the people shrink from political measures with a wiser and more disinterested spirit, which their Governments do not possess. There can be no doubt that, if Lancashire had been for recognition and forcible opening of the Southern ports, the Government would have gone forward in measures most opposed to our cause. We owe these suffering men a debt of gratitude.

3. The large scale and great condensation within a short time make immense outlays all at once necessary. The intelligent nations cannot be expected to bear this.

4. If war was the only recourse, the nations might patiently endure the storm. But the eyes of men are opening to the peaceful prospect of arbitration. Neutrals will feel that they have a right to be heard in questions affecting their interests most deeply. The Christian nations at least must come to feel that war is not the same thing in our modern society, all entertwined and woven together, as it is, that it was, in the old atomic condition of the world. Now a war carries apprehension and loss through all the centres of capital. Why should not those who suffer have some voice?

On the whole, then, we see that the neutral interests in modern society really lay at the foundation of the four rules, that these same interests are, upon the whole, on the side of the less important exemption which we advocate, and that they must instinctively move forward to endeavor to put an end to all war. I say nothing of human and Christian feelings, which will vote on the side of neutral interests.

It only remains, according to my plan, to speak for a moment of efforts made in the way of diplomacy and of the opinions which have been expressed in favor of the exemption of all innocent property on the sea from capture. When in 1856 Mr. Marcy made his answer to the invitation given to our Government to adhere to the Declaration of Paris, it is said that the wider exemption of which we speak "was favorably received by France, Russia, and other maritime powers, but met with no encouragement from Great Britain." It was even said, as we learn from Mr. Cobden's writings, by a member of the British Cabinet, that a stipulation to this effect would not be respected in time of war, to which a fair answer would be that the same objection would lie against every inconvenient treaty, and especially the existing four rules, and that prize courts ought to respect and would respect an international rule like this, whatever attitude their Government might take. After the accession of Mr. Buchanan to office, an additional change was proposed in the actual usages of nations. It was, that blockades should hereafter be abolished as far as all lawful commerce was concerned, vessels with contraband goods on board and Government vessels only being subject to its operations. Owing to this new suggestion, which the Government embraced, the Minister at London was instructed in 1857 to suspend the negotiations which Mr. Marcy had initiated. But in 1859 Mr. Cass, then Secretary of State, made a modification in the proposition to reform the usages of marine warfare. The plan now, as suggested by our Government, was to restrict blockades to cases where "a land army was besieging a fortified place, and a fleet was employed to blockade it on the other side." Blockades of strictly commercial ports and interruption of trade by blockade were to be prohibited. The British Government refused to enter into this proposition, when it was made to them for the reason that the "system of commercial blockades was essential to British naval supremacy."

In the early part of the war Mr. Seward offered, on the part of the United States, to accede to the Declaration of Paris, but as it was intended by him to bind the Southern Confederacy as well as the loyal States, France and England refused to accept of the accession on such a condition.

In the war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria, the latter power made the following proclamation in regard to enemies' property on the sea: (May 13.) "Vessels and their cargoes cannot, owing to the bare fact that they belong to a country with which Austria is at war, be captured on the sea by Austrian vessels, nor be declared to be lawful prize by Austrian prize courts. This is on condition that the enemy observe strict reciprocity." A Prussian ordinance of May 19, 1866, accepted of these advances, on the same rule of reciprocity, and in July of the same year Italy followed the example of the two northern Kingdoms. This step on the part of Italy was, as I understand it, expressed in the code of commerce for the sea framed in the new Kingdom, of which the article relating to this subject runs as follows: "The seizure and capture by ships-of-war of the merchant vessels of an enemy are abolished, on condition of reciprocity, in favor of those powers which shall promise similar treatment in favor of Italian merchant vessels. This reciprocity of treatment shall depend either on the internal laws of a country, or on diplomatic conventions, or on express declarations made by the enemy before the opening of hostilities." Austria then first introduced this principle into the usages of war, and Italy first made it a general rule, conditioned on reciprocity, for the future.

Two years afterward, April 18, 1868, the North German Parliament unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the Government to secure, by diplomatic measures, as a principle of general international law, the rule of the inviolability of private property on the sea. The measure was supported especially by Mr. Aegidi, Professor at Bonn, Mr. Lesse, of Dantzig, and Mr. H. Schleiden. Motion for such a law was made by Dr. Aegidi, a well-known publicist, and Professor at Bonn, and was ably supported by MM. Lesse, of Dantzig, and Schleiden. Aegidi, taking into view the unwillingness of the United States to accept the Declaration of Paris, and that Great Britain was not ready to agree that private property on the ocean should be inviolable, said that it was to be feared, in case of a war between these powers, that retrograde principles as to capture on the sea would get the better, and that neutral rights guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris would anew be exposed to peril. It has been stated that in conformity with this note the minister of the Confederation had been instructed to enter into negotiations with the United States on this subject, but it is not known that they came to any practical result.

In the same year, 1868, in which the German Parliament passed these resolutions, the subject of them was agitated elsewhere. In England the subject came up before the section of International Law in the Social Science Association, which met at Birmingham, and over which Mr. W. Vernon Harcourt presided. Three gentlemen submitted papers in favor of the immunity of private property on the sea during war, but in Lord Hobart's paper there is this gratifying opinion: "The result of the inquiry is that private property ought, as a rule, to be exempt during the war from capture at sea, and that if there is to be any exception to this rule it is in the case of the merchant ships and crews, as distinct from the merchandise of belligerent States. A most unmeaning remark, unless it intended to oppose the immunity in question, because if merchant ships and crews were to be exempt, usage would continue as it does now, belligerent vessels would give place during war to neutral ones, as merchandise would then be safe. Mr. Vernon Harcourt took the other side, and afterward addressed a letter to the *Times,* still further explaining his views in reply to some remarks which our Minister, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, had made upon his opinion expressed at Manchester. The main point in this letter is the inquiry whether the abrogation of the present rule will tend to diminish or to increase the evils of war. This he decides strongly in the negative, of course not on historical grounds, for there is as yet no experience; but on grounds of common sense. It is not true that merchants are an innocent class, and therefore ought to be unaffected in their trade by war. "Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden," he says, "on occasion of the Chinese war, had some experience of the feeling which prevails when the interests of trade are favorable rather than adverse to war. The merchant belonging to a responsible class is far more responsible for war than soldiers or sailors. If merchants were against a war, in England, at least, no war could be made. Again, he says that it is said on all sides that private property on the sea ought to be free from capture because the same property on the land is free. To this he makes the very sufficient answer that property on the land is not free from liability to be taken without compensation or destroyed, and that these are sufficient reasons to distinguish between the treatment of the two kinds of property.

THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

This is not the place to reiterate what has been said on the opposite side. War in general is against the interests of merchants, and cuts off their resources to help their country. If a war is popular with this class of persons, because a brisk trade arises in articles contraband of war, the demoralizing influence of such a commerce—not to speak of its risks—ought to be taken into account by upright Governments. If it is popular with them because great principles are at stake, they share this feeling with the rest of the political society.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt quotes Mr. Horsfall as saying in Parliament that this question is of paramount importance to England for the reason, as the context of his words seems to show, because she has a powerful navy and a vast mercantile marine. But suppose England at war with the United States, where privateering is still allowable. Of course England could send out privateers also in such a case as this. But let the trade of the United States be carried on in German and French vessels, the Declaration of Paris would prevent British vessels from touching such vessels, while the privateers of this country could scour the ocean against British commerce. Or if England also should withdraw her trading vessels, what great good then would a large fleet of vessels of war do on the ocean?

But to return to the measures of Governments relating to the subject before us. At the beginning of the Franco-German war of 1870, propositions emanated from both nationalities similar to those of Austria in 1866. M. Garnier-Pagés, in the first days of July, "demanded urgency," as the French phrase in legislative proceedings is, that is, called for the immediate consideration of a motion containing, among other humane provisions, this one: "That capture and prize by public ships of enemy's commercial vessels, belonging to nations which, before declaration of war, shall have accepted or shall accept reciprocity." The immediate consideration was granted, but, says M. Calvo, (vol. ii., sec. 953, p. 268,) the rapid and unexpected march of events prevented the proposition from being followed out. The King of Prussia, on the other hand, made an ordinance, dated July 18, 1870, declaring that French commercial vessels should not be subject to be captured and seized by the Federal fleet, excepting such ones as would be liable to capture under a neutral flag.

During this Franco-German war, shipments were made of materials for war from Great Britain, and it will be recollected how a large number of guns sold by our Government, as well as other implements of war were sent to France. As far as the exportations from this country were concerned, they were in a certain sense legalized by an article of the Treaty of 1785, between the United States and Prussia, which article, after its expiration, was revived in 1799, and again in 1828. The article with the rest of the treaty could have ceased to have effect in 1840, and on twelve months' notice afterward, but was still in force. It stipulated that when either of the contracting parties was at war with a third power, and the citizens or subjects of the other being neutral, should convey goods called contraband to the enemy, such goods, if intercepted by the vessels of the other party, should not be liable to confiscation or condemnation, and a loss of property to individuals. The goods might be detained on payment of loss growing out of detention, or the other party might appropriate them, paying, according to the practice called pre-emption, a reasonable price therefor. A most falsely humane provision to support a villainous trade. The English had no such treaty with Prussia, and the latter claimed that export of contraband of war ought to be prevented by the neutral within his own jurisdiction. Against the United States no complaint could be made. It was this experience, as is said by M. Kusseron, of Berlin, in a very recent article of the review for international law, published at Ghent, that has made Prince Bismarck indisposed to enter into treaties touching the inviolability of private property on the sea, unless responsibility of neutrals for export of contraband should be joined with it. This the English could not agree to, as it would make a great addition to their police and detective forces necessary. But the demand seems to the writer of this paper a most just one, and he may be permitted to say that it is one which, on various occasions since 1860, he has advocated.

In 1871 that commercial treaty between the United States and the Kingdom of Italy was made which carried out this principle of exemption of private property on the high seas from capture in the following terms, (article 12:)

"The high contracting parties agree that in the unfortunate event of a war between them, the private property of their respective citizens and subjects, with the exception of contraband of war, shall be exempt from capture or seizure, on the high seas or elsewhere, by the armed vessels or by the military forces of either party, it being understood that this exemption shall not extend to vessels and their cargoes which may attempt to enter a port blockaded by the naval forces of either party."

This treaty, which was to continue in force five years at least, and not to be terminated thereafter without twelve months' notice, is peculiar in this respect that it abandons the principle of "continuous voyages," which our courts applied in the late war; for it is actual attempt and not ultimate purpose to enter a blockaded port that is made one of the exceptions to the exemptions conceded by the parties.

Thus it has appeared that at different times the United States, Austria, the North German Confederation, Italy, France, have in a direct way expressed the desire that private property on the sea should be inviolable unless engaged in unlawful traffic. Russia and the Netherlands are understood to be favorable to the introduction of this principle into the law of nations. Only Great Britain has regarded this rule as undesirable.

The Chambers of Commerce of Hamburg and of Bremen have passed resolutions declaring that exemption to be desirable. At the instigation of the Chamber of Bremen, Prof. Aegidi, already mentioned, and M. Klanhold published a work in 1867, entitled *Frei Schiff Unter Feindes Flagge, Collection of the Endeavors to Improve Maritime Law since 1856.* In the same year also Prof. Ercole Vidari, Professor of Commercial Law at Padua, published there a work entitled, *Del Respetto Dell' Proprieta Privata,* which has been translated into French, *Fra Gli Stati in Guerra.* M. Cauchy's work entitled, *Respect de la Properité Province Dans la Guerre Maritime,* in which he advocates the same exemption, appeared at Paris in 1866. He had already presented a memoir on the same subject to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. In his work on international maritime law crowned by the same Academy in 1862, M. Cauchy thus expresses himself: "Commercial liberty on the sea will have passed through the same phases with the civil liberty of nations. It will have been at first relative, and limited to the recognition of the rights of neutrals. Then it will become, we hope, complete and absolute for the commerce of the belligerents themselves, on condition that commerce will be neutral, confining itself to the transportation of innocent articles alone." Dr. Ludwig Gessner, a German, writing in French in the same strain, while admitting the difficulty which this exemption must encounter in gaining the maritime powers over to its side, expresses the hope that it will ultimately triumph, and adds that "it has its source in the perfectly just principle that ever ought to be carried on between States only, and that it is favored by great mercantile interests." M. Calvo, in his treatise on the law of nations, (ed. 2, 1870-1872, ii., 261,) one of the most extensive and the best of modern times, says that "the inviolability of private property, if not susceptible of an immediate and universal application, at all events constitutes an immoveable principle, to which the progress of modern ideas is giving an impulse, and the adoption of which by international law we may henceforth affirm." (Proclamer.) And if the author of this paper may be permitted to quote from himself as long ago as 1860, when the first edition of his introduction to the study of international law was published, he used the following language: (p. 320.) "We must profess that we indulge the 'pious chimera' as it has been called, that all private property on the seas engaged in a lawful trade to permitted parts ought to cross the seas in safety. We have the sanction of Franklin and of sober propositions made by our Government for regarding such a rule as both desirable and practicable; we must esteem it nearer to justice, and certainly to humanity, than the present inequality of risk on the two elements."

We conclude our paper with a brief notice of the opinions of a great British statesman, whose voice was ever raised in favor of freedom of commerce, free transmission of property, the elevation of the laboring classes, the deliverance of the slave from his yoke, and who has had more to do in shaping the commercial policy of England than any other man of our times. We refer, of course, to Mr. Cobden. He desired, as he says in his letter to H. Ashworth, to see three grand reforms carried out.

1. The exemption of all private property from capture.

2. The restriction of blockades "to naval arsenals and to towns besieged at the same time on land, with the exception of articles contraband of war." By this last clause he must mean that blockading ships ought, in his judgment, to examine merchant vessels at the mouth of the harbors besieged on land and by sea. In other words, as commercial ports not besieged on the land are not to be blockaded at sea, the trade in contraband of war is to be entirely open.

3. Merchant vessels of neutrals on the high seas to be exempt from "visitation of alien Government vessels in time of war as well as in time of peace."

It is added by Prof. Thorold Rogers, in his *Cobden and Political Opinions,* (1873, page 144,) as a fact "pretty generally known," that after the proposals made by Mr. Cass, in 1859, Lord Palmerston was not indisposed to renew negotiations on the subject, and that there was actually some progress made toward fulfilling the suggestions of Cobden and the original propositions of the American Government. And he attributes the dropping of the subject to the changes on this side of the water.

We hold the humanity, the regard for the interests of the working classes, the peace policy, and the free trade principles of Mr. Cobden, in the highest respect, but we cannot help feeling that he takes away too much power from belligerents. His views are dictated by regard for several interests, such as political economy interprets them to be, and not by a feeling of justice. Why should he wish to have it made internationally unlawful to blockade a place by sea which is not also blockaded by land, or to blockade only naval arsenals? Is it not wrong in itself to supply contraband of war? But he would make the trade in contraband practically free. I am unable to see any justice, morality, or humanity in such a policy. The necessity of prohibiting contraband effectually before it leaves the neutral's ports is shown by late history too evidently to be doubted. The necessity, also, of strict blackade is equally apparent. The notion, into which our Government once fell, that ports not invested by land as well as by sea ought to be free of entrance to vessels, seems to be so absurd and to be made so by the light of recent history that it will probably be never repeated. The restriction of blockades to naval arsenals and to such places as are besieged on land also is at once met by the decisive objection that in these days of railroads the free entrance of contraband goods and their easy conveyance on the land from place to place would render the operations of war ineffectual. The naval arsenal would be soon supplied with munitions of war landed hundreds of miles away.

SYNOPSIS OF PAPER ON FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION, BY GAMALIEL BRADFORD.

Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston, next read a paper upon "Financial Administration." His object was not to dwell upon the nature or evils of inflated currency, nor yet to propound any special scheme for a return to specie payments. All those which are now advanced with any pretense to sound principles include contraction. The extreme form of this, the repeal of the legal-tender act, would cause such tremendous disaster that it is not to be thought of. Even in its mildest form the process cannot fail to be severe. We have never yet paid the bill for the war. The sacrifice of life was paid at the time; that of property has still, in large measure, to be encountered. How great this must be will depend upon skill and steadiness of administration. Apart, therefore, from any specific measures, there are certain essential qualities in which our Government is wholly wanting. The first is unity. Revenue and expenditure are in different hands, and the Secretary of the Treasury has but little to do with either. The result, especially when close calculation is needed, is certain to be confusion and want of system. The second quality, continuity, is not less important. Each Congress takes up the subject anew, and the members know but little of and care less for theory and history. In such vast and complex systems as our legal-tender and national bank currency, every established principle of the science should be thoroughly studied and carefully applied. In point of fact, the more difficult our finances become, the weaker must be the head of the Treasury, because he has little or no legitimate power and great nominal responsibility, and no man of ability will take such a position. Publicity is the third vital element. Different branches of the subject are in the hands of different committees, who deliberate in secret, and party majorities are ready to suppress effective debate. What debate there is, moreover, takes such a wide range as to throw very little light on important points. The mass of business is also hurried through at the end of the session, when there is no time for scrutiny. Congress is constantly occupied in investigating frauds and irregularities which ought to have been prevented by effective criticism of measures when they are passed. The fourth and most important point is personal responsibility. The committees are abstractions, their reports the work of majorities and not of individuals. The committees and Houses mutually shift responsibility upon each other. The Secretary who has to execute the plans of others cannot be really responsible for their effects. Even when he assumes illegal powers, such as an over-issue of legal-tender notes, or as in the case of the moieties contracts, there is no method of calling him to account save the cumbrous one of impeachment, with derangement of the whole business of the country, and after all no security for future improvement.

Fifthly, the interest of the nation has no representative in Congress, every member represents a locality, and is bound to work for it. No one has authority to speak for the nation, or can unite the voice of the nation against special legislation. There is no official leadership or guidance. Special legislation is admitted to be one of the worst evils of the time. What else can be expected from bodies which admit none but special legislators?

Finally, there is a great want of individual talent and skill. The inforced equality among members results in a dead level of mediocrity. Any member may propose a measure on any subject. It is taken out of his hands and given to a committe. A majority report is followed by a majority in the House, the minority finding nobody to attack, because nobody is responsible. The executive officers merely work with tools furnished by others. In all this there is no individuality, no scope for talent, and talent will not go where there is no demand for it. Of course there are some men of ability, as well as high character, but for the most part they have accepted the position from a sense of duty, and in the hope of doing their country some real service. But the kind of work to be done, and the level to which they find themselves reduced, form a guarantee against any extensive operation of these sentiments. A seat in Congress is not a means of achieving distinction by honorable public service. It is an end, a reward of successful district manipulation.

What is the remedy? The stepping stone to all financial reform is the conversion of the nominal into the real head of the finances; the admission of the Secretary to the floor of Congress. The objections made to this are of two kinds. First, that it is inadequate to accomplish its purpose, and second, that under our organization of Government it is impracticable. Trifling as it may appear, close observers believe that, apart from royalty or privilege of birth, it is the one difference of importance between our own government and the English. Unity would be secured by leaving the whole budget of receipts and expenses with the Secretary; all sources of revenue and all estimates of expenditure centreing in him, subject, of course, to the closest scrutiny and criticism by Congress. Continuity would in like manner result from the Secretary's being obliged to use every argument from history and principle to justify his position, the opposition being under an equally powerful stimulus. Publicity would be secured by limiting the discussion to one place, and by having the plan fully prepared and ready at the beginning of the session, leaving ample time for debate. Responsibility would then rest wholly with the Secretary, and be enforced in individual attacks by the opposition. If the Secretary could not hold a majority he would, of course, be obliged to resign. In this way, instead of Congress passing all its time in investigating past frauds and outrages resulting from hasty and careless measures, or doubtful official acts protected by party majorities, such results would be prevented by careful sifting and discussion of the effects of such measures. The Credit Mobilier affair, the moieties contracts, the District of Columbia frauds, might all have been obviated by effective criticism, by a keen and vigorous opposition, acting upon individual responsibility.

The national will and interest would be enforced as against special legislation by the agents of the President, and the success of his administration would turn upon the selection and the judicious support or changing of these agents. The number of Generals who have filled the Presidential chair is not owing to the military taste of the people, but to the fact that the army is the only avenue to national reputation. A man who could acquire by civil triumphs the hold upon the nation which Charles Sumner had upon the people of Massachusetts, would be independent of caucus manipulation and office trading. What had these agencies to do with the first election of Gen. Grant?

In like manner the conflict of Congressional debate would bring forward individual talent. If a champion wrestler or billiard player were wanted, the natural method would be to invite competition upon a public arena. Why not adopt the same means to secure a champion at the Treasury? Inferior men would soon disappear, and strong men fight their way to the top.

From the English point of view the change is said to be impossible because, with our fixed terms, the Executive cannot resign. It is a confessed evil of the English system that, if one department is unsuccessful, the whole Ministry must resign. Our President can change his officers one at a time, and be judged by the ultimate result of his Administration. It is said, again, that the Executive should have the power of dissolving the Legislature and appealing to the country, which is inconsistent with our fixed terms. This difficulty is obviated by the shortness of our terms, the appeal taking place naturally and in due course. The Swiss Confederation is governed by two Chambers and an Executive Ministry, chosen for fixed terms. The Ministry cannot be members of the Assembly, and have no power of dissolution. But the Constitution gives them expressly the right of debate, and of submitting propositions in the Assembly, and charges them with the duty of preparing the budget of receipts and expenses.

No constitutional amendment is needed in our case. A simple vote of Congress could put the principle on trial, leaving matters of detail for subsequent adjustment. But that vote Congress, as at present composed, will never give. It might easily be shown that not only at Washington, but in the States and even the cities, the legislative branch has swallowed up the other two, and, in destroying all power but its own, has destroyed *all* responsibility. Associations are formed to urge special reforms upon Congress, whereas it is Congress itself that needs reform. A new basis of party is sought for in complex issues and matters of detail. The true basis of such a party is a demand for the representation of the national will against local and special interests. The outcry against increased executive power, which it suits Congress to keep up, would be met by the establishment of definite responsibility.

The history of France since 1789 is one long lesson that the abuse of legislative power leads directly to despotism. The Long Parliament in England fell like a ripe fruit into the hands of Oliver Cromwell.

There is no attempt to disguise the difficulty of the reform; but difficulty is a relative term, to be measured by the importance of the end to be attained. If there is but one avenue of escape from the fate which threatens all free Governments, the word difficulty should be banished to the category in which the first Napoleon is said to have placed the other word—impossible.

The session was then adjourned until this afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

AN INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT.

Our popular correspondent, "Grace Greenwood," and Mrs. Sarah F. Ames have entered into a copartnership of talent, and will appear together at Steinway Hall, this evening, in a series of select recitations, to be given in character costumes. This entertainment has already been received with an unusual degree of public favor upon other occasions. During the Winter season it formed a Washington "sensation," and the applause of society at the capital went to enhance the repute of two ladies whose fame takes even more of a national than a personal color. Then, to a large number of persons in this City who are committed to literary and artistic pursuits the entertainment will be also familiar by reason of its having been given in private performances, but there is a vastly greater number to whom both these distinguished ladies are chiefly known through the exercise of their talents in other directions. "Grace Greenwood," the brilliant writer, the best of all the correspondents, whose style possesses many of the sweet graces of "Elia," allied to the more robust vigor which American literature fosters, she is better known as the creator of characters than the delineator of the creations of others. Yet her capacity runs in one direction no less than in the other. With reference to Mrs. Ames, we may remind our readers that her works have gained wide approval, and no stinted eulogy has been bestowed upon her ability as a sculptor. To this is added marvelous capacity as a public reader. Mrs. Ames, however, possesses a tragic power which could only find its full development on the stage. In the course of this evening's entertainment she will appear as *Lady Teazle* in two of the scenes from "The School for Scandal," and will read three scenes from "Macbeth." Edgar Allen Poe's "Raven" and other poems will also form part of the programme. It will thus be seen that in this evening's entertainment there will be many unusual elements of attraction, and we trust it will be warmly supported by the public.

MR. MORRISSEY'S BENEFIT.

It should not be forgotten that Mr. Morrissey's benefit-performance takes place at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-day. "Monsieur Alphonse" will be acted, and Mme. Di Murska will sing the second act of "Dinorah." The genial and efficient treasurer of the house ought to have an overflowing audience.

"THE SHELTERING ARMS."

On Saturday evening, May 30, an entertainment in aid of the above excellent charity will be given at the Academy of Music. Miss Cushman has kindly consented to read for the ladies who are interesting themselves in this work of benevolence, thus departing, for once, from her established and very proper rule. The good which is done by the institution known as the "Sheltering Arms" is familiar in a general way to most of our readers, but few can be aware of the real extent of the suffering which it has been the means of alleviating. In order to assist this most deserving institution, Miss Cushman has generously consented to appear once more before the public. We trust that the good cause in which her genius has been enlisted will receive a hearty support from our readers, who will have the satisfaction of knowing that any money expended in tickets for the entertainment on May 30 will be applied faithfully to the relief of that form of distress and misery which appeals most deeply to the human sympathies.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A LITTLE TOO POLITE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 12th inst., while riding in a Broadway and Twenty-third street omnibus, two very well-dressed men entered and seated themselves on either side of the omnibus, which was not quite full. The one who sat opposite to me and next to my sister began to show great civility to other passengers, passing their fare, offering to close the window, handing passengers out or in. He was quite conspicuous in his attentions, and carried a most good-natured expression. The one next to me opened a newspaper, spread it out, and, as I thought that it encroached over my dress, and felt a very slight vibration of its folds, I drew myself and my silk a trifle more distant, taking a look at the face of my neighbor. It was perfectly calm, amiable, and unconscious. Presently both men left the omnibus. A few moments after, on rising to depart, I found that my pocket had been picked under cover of the newspaper. I am happy to state that my genteel and placid neighbor gained a very old portemonnaie and sixty cents by breaking the eighth commandment. Was it worth the sin? I am also happy to recognize him and his newspaper in an article in THE TIMES of the 15th, describing the arrest of George Sanderson; but as he is on bail, it may be as well to warn ladies to beware of his newspaper and his companion's polite attentions, which were evidently to draw notice. It is very hard to believe that a well-dressed man with an amiable face cannot be civil to strangers without meaning deceit; yet it is well to look out for such good actors who choose so mean a part. G. L.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Was not the Mercantile Library established for the benefit of merchants' clerks, and the terms of membership $1 initiation fee and $2 annual dues? Why were these increased to $4? Many of the clerks receive no more than $30 salary the first year or two, and any person, however rich, may have the use of the library and reading-room for $5 a year. Whichever Board of Directors may be elected, it is to be hoped that they will restore the former terms for the advantage of poor clerks who hope by industry, virtue, and economy to become prosperous merchants. B.

FALL OF A DWELLING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 19.—A three-story brick house, corner of Perry street and Central avenue, occupied by J. J. Murphy, his wife and two children, and a servant-girl, fell about 11 o'clock to-night, burying the five persons in the ruins. Murphy, wife and one child have been extricated alive, and are not dangerously though seriously hurt. The other child has been taken out dead. The servant girl is buried in the cellar, and workmen are removing the ruins to rescue her. Mr. Whittaker, a man seventy-eight years of age, was passing along the street at the time and was seriously injured by the falling débris. A cellar had been dug next the building, which, however, has been considered unsafe for years. The servant girl is thought not to be seriously hurt, as her cries can be heard.

SUITS AGAINST THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—A CORRECTION.

The following dispatch from Boston was received in this City yesterday by Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. from the Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad:

"There has been no hearing of the petition of Goldring, nor has any order to show cause been issued by the court. The Judge, upon the presentation of the petitioner's case, entertained such strong doubt whether any order of notice ought to be issued, that he directed the petitioner to argue two questions, viz.: Is the exemption of the Union Pacific Railroad Company from the Bankrupt act unconstitutional? and has the petitioner upon his proof made even a *prima facie* case of bankruptcy? The Judge ordered that the counsel for the company be at liberty to attend, and the argument will be had on Saturday."

THE LATE GEN. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

The remains of the late Major Gen. George L. Hartsuff, formerly of the United States Army, were conveyed to West Point yesterday on the steamboat Henry, for interment. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon. A detachment of troops from Governor's Island, under command of Lieut. Krause, acted as guard of honor, and Sergts. Green, Schoonmaker, Smith, Farrell, Fisher, and Washburne, from the same command, acted as pall-bearers. Gen. Frye, Gen. William Hartsuff, Gen. Francis Dar, and Andrew Gross, accompanied the body.

WHEN YOUR LIVER IS OUT OF ORDER, USE DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, AND YOU WILL BRING BACK THIS ORGAN TO A HEALTHY CONDITION, AND GET RID OF MANY DISTRESSING SYMPTOMS.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.—FERRY TO STATEN ISLAND, FOR New-Brighton, West Brighton, and Port Richmond, now leaves from the South Ferry, Whitehall st., at the foot of Broadway.
Freight received on Pier No. 1 East River.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Lyon's Insect Powder will instantly destroy insects, bugs, and fleas, wherever they exist.—*Advertisement.*

Leaves No Disagreeable Odor,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE, the fragrant hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

WASHINGTON NOTES. By GRACE GREENWOOD.
THE FLOODS IN LOUISIANA.
A VISIT TO A SUGAR ESTATE.
THE UPPER MISSOURI.
ROYAL GAMBLERS.
SLANG FASHIONS OF SPEECH.
THE MILL RIVER DISASTER.
FOREST FIRES.
BEECHWOOD REVEL. A Story.
POULTRY-KEEPING.
FRUIT-TREES. By ALEXANDER HYDE.
THE FARMERS' CLUB.

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Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, Proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

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This standard family medicine is one-third stronger and purer, and gives the customer more for his money, than any other style of Extract Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel, ever sold, and is the only one made by Dr. Humphreys. So ask for Humphreys' Witch Hazel, and take no other. Sold by all dealers. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway, New-York.

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Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

FOX—OSTRANDER.—On Monday, May 18, 1874, by Rev. Dr. Martin Scudder and Rev. Dr. Charles A. Harvey, at the residence of the bride's father, Bergen st., near New-York av., Brooklyn, B. FRANKLIN FOX, of New-York City, to WINNIE ALIDA, daughter of Alex. Ostrander, Esq.

HALLADAY—FERGUSON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., on the 19th inst., by Rev. W. G. Hillman, ANDREW HALLADAY, New-York, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Alex. Ferguson.

SEABOLD—KROWL.—At Harlem, Thursday, May 14, by Rev. Dr. Foss, GEORGE W. SEABOLD, to CORDELIA, daughter of Henry Krowl, all of Harlem.

DIED.

BOWER.—On Monday, May 18, after a short illness, SARAH A., wife of Edward J. Bower.
Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 3 Grove terrace, Spring st., West Hoboken, on Wednesday, May 20, at 12 o'clock.

BEAM.—In London, Sunday, May 17, JOHN V. BEAM, of Beam & Murray, New-York.

DE WITT.—On Monday morning, May 18, Rev. THOMAS DE WITT, D.D., in the 83d year of his age.
His funeral will take place from the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 4th st. and Lafayette place, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The clergy are requested to meet at his late residence, No. 55 East 9th st., at 1:30 o'clock.

GEIB.—May 17, 1874, near Richmond, Staten Island, W. H. GEIB, in the 56th year of his age.
Funeral 1 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, May 20, from his late residence. Carriages in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing to meet the 10 o'clock boat from New-York.

HEGEMAN.—On Monday, May 18, JENNIE ROOME HEGEMAN, only daughter of Benjamin and Jane Roome Hegeman, in the 18th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEADDEN.—Suddenly, on May 18, ALFRED HEADDEN, in the 50th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 118 East 28th st.

HOWELL.—On Tuesday, May 19, at the residence of his mother, DANIEL C., only son of the late Daniel Howell, aged 26 years.
The funeral will take place, at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th st., on Thursday, 21st inst., at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HUNT.—The funeral of WILLIAM S. HUNT will take place on Wednesday evening, at the M. E. Church, 18th st., near 8th av., at 7:30 o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

ISHAM.—At Leeds, Mass., on Saturday, May 16, RALPH ISHAM, son of R. H. Isham, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Remains taken to Colchester, Conn., for interment.

LEVIN.—Tuesday, the 19th inst., MARTIN H. LEVIN, Jr., son of Martin H. and Emma Benson Levin, in the 7th year of his age.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 15 5th av., Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PEACOCK.—At Plainfield, N. J., BERTHA I. PEACOCK, only daughter of John R. and M. A. Peacock, aged 14 years, 9 months, and 15 days.
Funeral services will be held at the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., at 3 P. M., this day, 20th inst. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

REDDY.—At Syracuse, N. Y., May 15, 1874, JAMES HAMLINE REDDY, M. D., late of New-York, in the 26th year of his age.

ROUTH.—On the 18th inst., at Guernsey, Channel Islands, in the 87th year of her age, ANNE, widow of the late H. L. Routh, formerly of this City.

STARR.—On Monday, May 18, THOMAS STARR, Sr., aged 61 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 452 West 24th st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STIKEMAN.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Monday, May 18, Mrs. MARY ANN STIKEMAN, aged 63 years.
The funeral services will be held at [illegible] lor will leave Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar st., at 11 A. M. Carriages in waiting. Friends will meet at the house at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning.

WALLING.—In Brooklyn, May 17, 1874, GEORGIANA F., wife of the late F. P. Walling, and youngest daughter of Mary and the late Rev. George F. Butler, aged 30 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Atonement, corner of 17th st. and 5th av., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHEELER.—Monday, May 18, MARY A., wife of A. R. Wheeler, and daughter of Edward and Mary Spinning.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 173 Duffield st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 21st, at 2 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. SCHWEINFURTH,
ANTHONY TROLLOPE,
DIO LEWIS,
WILKIE COLLINS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
SCHWEINFURTH'S
HEART OF AFRICA.

THE HEART OF AFRICA; or, Three Years' Travels and Adventures in the Unexplored Regions of the Centre of Africa. From 1868 to 1871. By Dr. GEORG SCHWEINFURTH. Translated by ELLEN E. FREWER. With an introduction by WINWOOD READE. Illustrated by about 130 wood-cuts from drawings made by the author, and with two maps. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, $8.

The three great features of Schweinfurth's book are, first, his great contributions to the hydrography of Central Africa; next, his rediscovery of the Pygmies—always thought fabulous when mentioned in the pages of Herodotus and the old poets; and thirdly, the dreadful but useful light which he throws on the slave-hunting system and the work begun for the Egyptian Government by Sir Samuel Baker. Altogether, the journey which we have cited is a most memorable contribution to the work of African discovery, and proves more than ever what a rich and splendid land it is which awaits the life and light of knowledge around those magnificent sweet-water seas of the "Heart of Africa."—*London Telegraph.*

All persons who are really interested in Africa—and in the present day there cannot be legion—should contrive to devote themselves to an attentive perusal of the "Heart of Africa."—*Literary World, London.*

* * It may be imagined from the multifarious interests of Dr. Schweinfurth himself, how much interesting matter he has collected, and to how many different tastes his book will appeal.—*Pall Mall Gazette, London.*

We have here the matured results of an accomplished man of science, who combines all the qualities of a good traveler with the power of conveying to others the rich stores of information he has collected and classified in a very agreeable form.—*Ocean Highways, London.*

Dr. Schweinfurth has unquestionably taken rank as a leading African explorer, and the present work more than justifies the position assigned him by scientific men. Few greater books of travel have been written in our day.—*Globe, London.*

Dr. Schweinfurth has arrived fresh from the cannibals of Monbuttoo with human skulls and bones almost warm from the saucepans of the savages. He can even describe the sauces which these gourmands use in their dainty dishes.—*Nature, London.*

Dr. Schweinfurth adds to the accuracy and perspicuity of the trained scientific mind a charming style, admirably rendered by the translator, which carries one along through the record of his observations and of the main purpose of his expedition—animated by many-sided intelligence, and information by whose extent he only is unimpressed, and guided by true German thoroughness.—*Spectator, London.*

II.
TROLLOPE'S LADY ANNA.

LADY ANNA. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "The Warden," "Barchester Towers," "Phineas Finn," "Phineas Redux," "Dr. Thorne," "The Eustace Diamonds," &c., &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

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III.
DIO LEWIS'
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FIVE-MINUTE CHATS WITH YOUNG WOMEN and Certain Other Parties. By DIO LEWIS, author of "Our Girls," &c. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

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481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INCURABLES NO LONGER!—THE TERRIBLE Diabetes conquered! A few more additional cures by the incomparable Bethesda Mineral Spring Water!

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22, 1874.

Dr. A. Hawley Heath: DEAR SIR: I lost in a short time seventy pounds in weight, but am now able to [illegible] cured of the worst case of diabetes. There is not a particle of sugar left in my urine, and I [illegible] shoe, and am now as well as ever. Yours, truly,

JOHN A. B. CAMPBELL.

Vincent Bidwell, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss K. Prince, Marillo, Erie County, N. Y., were also cured of diabetes, complicated with dropsy, in the Spring of 1873, and have enjoyed excellent health since. Mr. Campbell saw both of them prior to drinking the Bethesda for his disease.

April 2, P. S.—Vandenberg, of Canandaigua, N. Y., writes: "After suffering over two years with saccharine diabetes in its most aggravated form, baffling all treatment, the Bethesda Water has removed every particle of sugar, and my strength and general health have returned."

Pamphlets, with full directions, treatment, and cures, at the depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, May 23, 1874, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 5 A. M. and 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 6.30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 8 A. M. and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NAPOLEON'S CABINET
CHAMPAGNE,
the purest and most delicate.
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 37 Beaver st.

TAPE-WORM REMOVED IN LESS THAN TWO hours, with head complete; no fee until removed. The patient is cured. Pamphlets, with testimonials, free.
DRS. EASTWOOD & GRIFFING,
(Formerly No. 5 3d av.,)
Now No. 15 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

TERWILLIGER & CO.
Triple-flange fire and burglar proof Safes, No. 100 Maiden lane, near Pearl st., New-York.

CAMPHOR. 35c. A POUND.
WM. M. GILES & CO., Chemists,
No. 451 6th av.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, MUSIC boxes, Fans, and Opera-glasses [illegible] near 29th st. [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, May 19, A. H. Muller & Son sold by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of B. C. Thayer, Esq., Referee, the two-story and attic brick house and lot 25 by 100, known as No. 71 West Fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of Wooster street, to J. W. Dimmock, for $18,700. Also, sold in partition the lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Ninth avenue, 50.5 feet south of Sixty-seventh street, for $7,600, and the lot, 25 by 100, adjoining, on Ninth avenue, for $8,000. Also, the lot 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Sixty-seventh street, 100 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $15,000, A. G. Thorp being the purchaser in each instance. Also, sold by public auction, the three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Sixty-third street, 70 feet west of Madison avenue, to E. K. Adams, for $25,000 each. Also, sold in partition, the four-story brick house and lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth street, 75 feet west of First avenue, to F. H. Betts, for $12,000. And adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the east side of Seventh avenue, 117.8 feet south of Fourteenth street, to Tuesday, May 26.

William Kennelly per D. M. Seaman, sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, the four-story brown-stone house and lot, 25 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-fifth street, 50 feet west of Madison avenue, to G. W. McCollum, plaintiff, for $1,200 over mortgages and interest, amounting to $46,010; total, $47,210. Also, sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of John F. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, the plot of land, 75 by 194, on the south side of Wall street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, to James Woods, plaintiff, for $600.

R. V. Harnett sold by public auction the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 17.5 by 46 by 100.4, on the north-west corner of East Fifty-seventh street and the new Eastern Boulevard, to J. A. Flack for $16,000. Also sold by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, the three lots, each 25.2½ by 110, on the north-east corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Sixth street, to Mary E. Earl (plaintiff) for $22,500.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement Ohio-stone-front house and lot 20 by 102.2, on the north side of West Seventy-first street, 590 feet west of Ninth avenue, to James Rufus Smith (plaintiff) for $12,000.

James M. Miller sold by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, the stable and lot 15 by 75, known as No. 265 East Broadway, on the corner of Montgomery street, to N. Rosenberg for $4,050 over mortgage and interest, amounting to $12,420; total, $16,470.

At the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, James Cole's son sold by public auction thirty lots of land situate in the City of Brooklyn, on the westerly end of the block bounded by Broadway, Patchen, Greene, and Lexington avenues, all said avenues being paved and graded, and assessments paid therefor. The aggregate for the thirty lots amounted to $21,120, John Angus, Martin Burns, and Mr. Ropes being the purchasers.

The auction sale of building lots situate at Astoria, Long Island City, which was held on the premises, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on Monday last, was very successful, notwithstanding the stormy state of the weather; 142 lots were sold to bona-fide purchasers for an aggregate of $46,585, or an average of $327 per city lot. The property is located one and a quarter miles from the steam-boat landing, near the piano factory of the Messrs. Steinway. The particulars in detail will be found tabulated below.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions proposed for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

Wednesday May 20.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. S. Reiley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 94, on First avenue, east side, 86 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth street. Also, similar sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by about 100, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., public auction sale of the four-story brick dwelling and French flat house, with lot 22 by 72.11, on West Tenth street, north-east corner of Waverley place, known as No. 153 West Tenth street, and No. 165 Waverley place, together with the four-story brick house, with lot 22 by 75, No. 167 Waverley place, adjoining.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22.2 by 75, on Madison avenue, west side, 80 feet north of Seventy-third street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, special guardian's sale, under the direction of A. B. Turner, Esq., of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on West Seventy-ninth street, south side, 225 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee, of two lots, with improvements, each 17.6 by 102.2 on East Seventy-eighth street, south side, 265 feet east of Second avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 21 by 70, on Fourth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

By J. E. & H. L. Hay, at Woodside, N. J., on the premises, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of a desirable residence, with plot of ground 90 by 368, on Washington avenue, opposite Elwood avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, MAY 19.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 two-story and attic brick house and lot, 25x100, No. 71 West 4th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Wooster st.	$18,700
1 lot, 25x100, on w. s. of 9th av., 50.5 ft. s. of 67th st.	7,600
1 lot, 25x100, on w. s. of 9th av., adjoining	8,000
1 lot, 25x100.5, on s. s. of 67th st., 100 ft. w. of 9th av.	15,000
3 lots, each 25x100.5, on s. s. of 63d st., 70 ft. w. of Madison av.	75,000
1 four-story brick house and lot, 25x100, on n. s. of 109th st., 75 ft. w. of 1st av.	12,000

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 four-story brown-stone house and lot, 25x102.2, on s. s. of 75th st., 50 ft. w. of Madison av.	$47,210
1 plot, 75x194, on s. s. of Wall st., Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward	600

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 17.5x46x100.4, on n. w. corner of 57th st. and Avenue A	$16,000
3 lots, each 25.2½x110, on n. e. corner of 3d av. and 106th st.	22,500

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 three-story and basement Ohio-stone house and lot, 20x102.2, on n. s. of West 71st st., 590 ft. w. of 9th av.	$12,000

By James M. Miller.

1 stable and lot, 15x75, No. 265 East Broadway, corner of Montgomery st.	$16,470

BROOKLYN.

By James Cole's Son.

8 lots, each 20x86, on e. s. of Patchen av., between Greene and Lexington av.	$7,000
2 lots, each 20x100, on s. s. of Greene av., adjoining	1,400
2 lots, each 20x100, on s. s. of Greene av., adjoining	1,400
2 lots, each 20x100, on s. s. of Greene av., adjoining	1,400
4 lots, each 20x100, on s. s. of Greene av., adjoining	2,840
2 lots, each 20x100, on n. s. of Lexington av., adjoining	1,400
2 lots, each 20x100, on n. s. of Lexington av., adjoining	1,410
2 lots, each 20x100, on n. s. of Lexington av., adjoining	1,400
4 lots, each 20x100, on n. s. of Lexington av., adjoining	2,840

ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND CITY.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

Monday, May 18.

1 lot, corner Grand av. and Albert st.; J. Wegan	$515
2 lots, on Grand av., adjoining; Mrs. Brown	900
1 lot on Grand av., adjoining; J. McLoughlin	420
2 lots on Albert st., rear of above; J. M. Wells	800
2 lots on Albert st., adjoining; S. Jenkins	760
12 lots on Albert st., adjoining; A. & W. H. Jackson	3,960
1 lot, corner Vandeventer av. and Albert st.; J. Crocan	450
1 lot on Vandeventer av., adjoining; E. Ackler	340
6 lots, corner Vandeventer av. and Winans st.; A. & W. Jackson	2,010
20 lots, corner Grand av. and Winans st.; A. & W. Jackson	6,300
1 lot, corner Grand av. and Winans st.; J. Gunken	515
1 lot on Grand av., adjoining; — Schriepler	400
2 lots on Grand av., adjoining; J. Schreiber	740
1 lot on Winans st., rear of above; Mr. Gunken	330
2 lots on Winans st., adjoining; M. Foran	630
1 lot on Winans st., adjoining; Mrs. Doran	315
4 lots on Winans st., adjoining; J. M. Wells	1,280
8 lots on Winans st., adjoining; A. & W. H. Jackson	2,400
2 lots, corner Vandeventer av. and Winans st.; Mr. Walsh	710
2 lots on Vandeventer av., adjoining; S. Williams	620
20 lots, corner Vandeventer av. and Winans st.; Perry and Jacques	6,300
4 lots, corner Vandeventer av. and Winans st.; J. Hilbert	1,280
4 lots on Winans st., adjoining; Mr. Janeway	1,260
8 lots on Winans st., adjoining; S. W. Jenkins	2,520
4 lots on Winans st., adjoining; Mr. Wilson	1,440
4 lots on Albert st., rear of above; Mr. Wilson	1,200
1 lot on Albert st., adjoining; Mr. Clifford	305
1 lot on Albert st., adjoining; Mr. Nugent	305
1 lot on Albert st., adjoining; Mr. Van Winkle	305
4 lots, corner Alber st. and Vandeventer av.; Mr. Jackson	1,140
4 lots, corner Albert st. and Vandeventer av.; Mr. Jackson	1,240
1 lot on Albert st., rear of above; Mr. Wells	300
1 lot on Albert st., adjoining; L. Keenan	295
1 lot on Albert st., adjoining; Mr. Slavin	300
7 lots on Albert st, 150 ft. from above; Mr. Van Winkle	2,240
1 lot, corner Albert st. and Vandeventer av.; Mr. Peterson	1,260
1 lot, corner Albert st. and Grand av.; Mr. Walsh	500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, May 18.

Duane st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Broadway, 40x50; also, lot on rear, 100 ft. e. of Broadway, 20x25	$75,000
Henry st., s. s., 143.3 ft. e. of Scammell st., 24x96.10	30,000
New Chambers st., No. 36, s. s., 75 ft. w. of Pearl st.; runs w. 28.10, thence s. 17.11 to Rose st., thence e. 25.1, thence n. 3.3 to point of beginning	7,500
14th st., s. s., 404.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 23.6x103.3	25,000
24th st., s. s., 430 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x98.9	15,000
50th st., n. w. corner 1st av., 25x80.5	8,400
93d st., No. 306 East, s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.8	8,750
[illegible]	[illegible]
126th st., s. s., 291.3 ft. e. of 5th av., 18.9x99.11	20,000
132d st., s. s., 316.3 ft. e. 6th av., widened, 18.9x99.11	11,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE carpenter shop of Wm. S. Hunts, consisting of three and one-third lots of ground, Nos. 326, 328, and 330 West 21st st., the building covering the whole front on lots; also, the engine, boilers, and machinery; suitable for a carpenter or cabinet-maker, with a large drying-room. Inquire on the premises.

NO. 675 FIFTH AV., FACING ST. THOMAS Church, a well-built and arranged first-class full-sized high-stoop stone dwelling and lot in fee simple; lowest price only $85,000; easy terms. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—I WILL OFFER FOR TEN days the finest plot of lots on the west slope of Prospect Park at a sacrifice. The larger portion of purchase money may remain on mortgage.
A. G. DARWIN, No. 229 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NO LOCALITY MORE HEALTHFUL THAN

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 3 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 315 Greenwich st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNTRY seat of twenty acres at Seaford, Queens County, Long Island, consisting of a fine house, beautifully furnished; gardener's cottage, orchard, barns, stables, dairy, ice and bath houses; also, a fine team of horses, carriages, harness, cows, wagons, farming implements, utensils, machinery, &c.; situate on the main road, about ten minutes' walk from the South Oyster Bay station, and fronting on the Great South Bay and ocean; good riding, boating, gunning, and fishing. For further particulars apply to WM. RYAN, on the premises, or to THOMAS H. HURLEY, No. 6 City Hall place, New-York City.

A SPLENDID FARM ON CHESAPEAKE Bay, near the City of ANNAPOLIS, MD., at AUCTION, on the 3d day of June next; two-thirds can remain 5 or 10 years at 6 per cent.; 300 acres first-class soil; no waste land; 80 acres timber, good buildings; all kinds fruit: St. John's College and U. S. Naval Academy distant 1 mile; primary school ½ mile; over 1 mile of shore-front, with oysters, fish, crabs, and water-fowl. For particulars inquire at CROOK'S HOTEL, No. 84 Chatham st., N. Y.; or apply to FRANK H. STOCKETT, Assignee, Annapolis, Md.

AT $10 MONTHLY OR $200 DOWN AND BALance in three years, (suit yourself,) a Flushing Park lot; prices from $600 to $900, which include elegant shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks, excellent schools and church privileges, (10 churches,) fine boating and fishing, splendid drives; seven railroad depots; 120 trains daily, from 5 A. M. till 12:15 P. M.; fare, 8 cents. Take James Slip Ferry at foot Chambers st., or Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and go to HITCHCOCK'S Land office, opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing, or call for map at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, on 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, consisting of a large stone mansion, with the usual out-buildings and seventeen acres of land; the grounds are pleasantly varied in surface, and ornamented with a variety of fruit and forest trees; a small pond is on the premises, and green fields are around; it is located just within the western limits of the City of Hartford, Conn. For further particulars and a photographic view of the premises inquire of Mr. PHILLIP ABBOTT, at the office of Keller & Blake, No. 16 Murray st., New-York City, or of S. J. Bestor, Esq., No. 240 Main st., Hatford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT WESTPORT, Conn., less than one and one-half mile from the depot. The house is beautifully located on a rise of ground; it contains sixteen rooms, besides bath-room, water-closets, kitchen, and laundry, and has all the conveniences of a City house. There is a fine garden, good stables, and a supply of water from reservoir all the year round. The reservoir lot will be sold subject to the demand of two houses. Would exchange for good City property. The place is known as the "Winslow Place." For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENT ON LONG Island, on the line of the Long Island Railroad, and three miles from South Islip; the house is elegantly furnished, and complete in every respect; it cost $60,000, and has never been rented; the grounds about the house are handsomely laid out, and the stables and out-buildings are first class and elegant; to a desirable tenant the rent for the season will be $2,000; the general expenses of keeping up the place will be paid by the owner. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—ELEGANT COUNtry seat, 325 acres; stone mansion, 50x50, with extension; hot and cold water throughout; conservatory, hot-house, graperies, fruits; twenty-five acres in lawn; magnificent shade; 100 acres fine farming land, balance heavily timbered; trout stream pond; farmer's and gardener's cottage. Price, $75,000; no incumbrance; terms, half cash; might exchange for good City property. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE NEW TWO-STORY AND French-roof house and lot, 125x200, with barn, located within forty minutes of New-York, in a village, and near station; will be sold at thirty per cent. less than cost, if bought at once. Fine views, healthy neighborhood, and in every way desirable. Only sold because of necessity. For photograph and full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TARRYTOWN.—A FIRST-CLASS NEW house, built in the best manner, containing seventeen rooms, bath-room, water-closets, gas, &c., with three-quarters of an acre of land, stocked with fruit-trees and shrubs; pleasantly situated, and only two minutes' walk from the river; price, with lot, 50x150, $11,500. Apply to FRANK VINCENT, Savings Bank, Tarrytown.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AND WATER-POWER, for manufacturing purposes, for sale. The Belvidere Manufacturing Company will offer at public sale on FRIDAY, June 12, next, their property at Belvidere, Warren County, N. J. The buildings are almost new and in good repair. Water-power abundant and reliable. Advantages for manufacturing are very great. For particulars address The Belvidere Manf'g. Co., Belvidere, N.J.

IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—FARM AND residence for sale, with twenty-six or eighty-six acres of land; house large and handsome, contains twelve rooms; beautiful yard; possession immediately; price for all, $11,000; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage; price for house and the twenty-six acres of land, $7,000. For location and particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW FOR CASH, A SMALL but delightful place on the Shrewsbury River, N. J.; communication by rail and steam-boat four times a day; splendid view of ocean and river; fine bathing, fishing, and boating; genuine Shrewsbury oysters right by the door; soft crabs in abundance; house neat, well laid out, and in good order; shade, garden, &c. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

AT NEW-HAMBURG, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Seventy-five acres, well fruited, and watered by springs; fine river views; dwelling 27x82; hot and cold water and every convenience; gardener's cottage, stable, greenhouse, grapery, large garden; City property will be taken in exchange.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

A FREE EXCURSION ON SUNDAYS TO Garden City Park by special train on Long Island Railroad to enable those who cannot go on week days to view the property. Tickets free at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st. Train leaves depot at right-hand side of ferry at Hunter's Point at 10:30 A. M., and returns at 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—SUBstantial residence, with well-shaded and ornamental plot of half an acre, and stable, in elegant location, six minutes' walk from depot; house contains thirteen rooms, including billiard-room; will be sold low. May be seen at any hour by addressing B., Box No. 194 New-York Post Office.

AT PRINCETON, N. J.—FINE COUNTRY-SEAT, 150 acres, all arable; large mansion; twenty rooms; all conveniences; ice-house, stables, and carriage-houses; abundance fruit and shade; near depot; or will rent ten acres with mansion, for season or year. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT FALLS VILLAGE, CONN.—A very desirable farm of 150 acres, with large frontage on the Housatonic River, mostly under cultivation; excellent house, barns, carriage-house, stables, &c.; price, $15,000. Photographs may be seen at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AT IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON—A VERY DEsirable residence, with every improvement; two and one-quarter acres, tastefully laid out; fine river views; unexceptionable surroundings, and the whole in complete order; an immediate purchaser will secure a bargain. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

AT MONTGOMERY, ORANGE COUNTY, N. J., near station—Brick Gothic cottage, eight rooms, garden, and shade, for sale, exchange, or rent, Summer or year; $30 per month. O. G. BENNET, No. 111 Broadway, Room B.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to
A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY near by—A farm of nearly 200 acres on the Eastern shore of Maryland. Address Box No. 460, Morristown, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ELIGIBLE OFFICES TO LET
IN THE FINE MARBLE BUILDING

24 PARK PLACE and **19 BARCLAY ST.**, right in the heart of the City, near to Broadway and the new Post Office.
Finished in modern style, *with all conveniences.*
STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR, &c., &c.
Suitable for BANKERS, INSURANCE CO.'S, LAWYERS, &c.
Apply on the premises, or to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.;
or LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 50 Vesey st., Room No. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

IMPORTANT FORECLOSURE SALES.
SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Sale of the above valuable property, on the 23d of May, 1874, at 12 M., on the premises, consisting of sulphur springs, bath-houses, Spring House and grounds and furniture complete, all first-class and in thorough order. The Spring House has recently been put in thorough order, and is ready to be opened as a hotel immediately, and possession given at once.
MILLER & VAN VOLKENBURGH,
Attorneys at Law, No. 120 Broadway.

The furniture of the Spring House will be sold immediately after the sale of the real estate.
JOHN F. SEYMOUR,
Mortgagee of personal property.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable improved property:

No. 12 Union square, between 14th and 15th sts.; lot and good four-story brick building, with basement and cellar.

No. 35 Murray st., running through to No. 60 Church st., forming an L; lot and superior five-story store, with basement and subcellar covering the entire lot. For maps and particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 35 Pine st., or of IRA O. MILLER, No. 160 Fulton st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1874,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order Supreme Court,
JOSHUA T. OWEN, Esq., Referee,
All the land between 12th and 13th avs., and 89th to 91st st.
Equal to about 115 City Lots.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT THE REAL Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, those three valuable properties situate on the north-east corner of Waverley place and West 10th st., and immediately adjoining on Waverley place. Sale positive and terms very easy.

GUARDIAN'S SALE THIS DAY.
Choice lot on 79th st., 225 feet east of 10th av. Boulevard, by order of Court.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—A HOUSE, JUST PUT IN COMPLETE order; contains ten rooms, including laundry and bath-room; furnace, hot and cold water, &c.; a fruit and flower garden; Newtown, Long Island; must be seen to be appreciated; rent, $700. Also a house containing twenty rooms; will put in furnace and modern conveniences, and lease for a term of years to a good party; rent, $750; this is an excellent opportunity for an enterprising party wishing to keep a boarding-house; has a large garden; both houses are within three minutes of two depots, via Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and more accessible than Harlem. For further particulars inquire of Mr. WARRIN, at Lord & Taylor's, corner 20th st. and Broadway.

LONG BRANCH—OCEAN AVENUE.—TO rent, superbly-furnished, extra fine large house, never before offered; twenty rooms; hot and cold water in every room; gas, billiard table; furnished by Pottier & Stymus; garden, ice-house, filled; superior large stable. Full particulars from the agents, F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A country residence, fully furnished; fine out-buildings; coach-house and stables; ice-house filled; country healthy and picturesque; one hour and twenty-five minutes to Bedford Station via Harlem Railroad express trains. Apply to RALPH MEAD, JR., Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties slip.

TO RENT AT BELLEVILLE, N. J.—ONE minute's walk from depot Newark Branch Erie Railroad, frame house, 30x30, hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, furnace, &c.; lot 120x120; good stable. Also one house, seven rooms, at $22 per month. Inquire of S. V. C. VAN RENSSELAER, No. 744 Broad st., Newark, or of HENRY OSBORN, Belleville.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Rye, one mile from Rye and Port Chester Depots, and near Long Island Sound, fully furnished, with use of horses, carriages, cows, &c., to a satisfactory tenant; house large; grounds, three and a half acres, with extra pasturage for cows; fruit in abundance; will rent to Nov. 1. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT RYE, Westchester County, overlooking the Sound, within ten minutes' drive from the depot; high, healthy situation; rent moderate. Apply to JOS. R. KEARNY, office of the New-York Life Insurance Company, No. 52 Wall st.

CHEAP RENT.—TO LET, AT INWOOD, TWENTY-seven minutes from 30th st., two minutes from Hudson River Railroad Depot, a cottage, two stories and basement, ten rooms, patent heater, gas, water, &c. Immediate possession; rent from June 1. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT FOR the Summer.
Catalogues given to applicants.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway

TO LET—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESTER County, on Harlem Railroad, a fine country residence for the Summer or year; rent low; house in perfect order. For information, address C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville, N. Y.

TO LET—AT NOROTON, CONN., NEAR STAMFORD, new cottage, with modern improvements, seven rooms, with or without furniture; neighborhood first class. Apply to MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, IN WEST 30TH st., near 5th av., first-class full-size four-story brown-stone house; owner going to Europe.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET, FOUR ROOMS, $15 month, No. 7 Palisade av., 100 feet from Newark av., Jersey City Heights; prefer adults without children.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY.—FOR SEASON, several elegant residences fully furnished, unfurnished places, and sales; reduced figures; easy terms.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

FURNISHED VILLA TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.; fully furnished, and every way desirable. For particulars address No. 208 Washington st., Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR RENT—A medium-size house, between 4th and 6th avs., price about $25,000. C. F. MARVIN, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF for the Summer, by a man and his wife; no incumbrance; best references. Apply at No. 24 West Washington place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, THE care of a gentleman's house for the Summer. Call on Mrs. BOUN, No. 305 West 39th st.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts.,
(KNABE BUILDING.)
ERNST EBERHARDT, General Director and Musical Director of Orchestral Department.
Mr. WM. K. BASSFORD, Director of Piano Department.
Signor GUISEPPE RIZZO, Director of Vocal Department.
All branches of vocal and instrumental (including orchestral) music and foreign languages will be fundamentally taught. The most thorough professors complete the staff of instructors. Circulars at the Conservatory. P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

ENGAGEMENT DESIRED BY A YOUNG LADY of experience for the Summer, (terms easy,) with a lady or family wishing to improve themselves in modern languages or music; or to travel abroad, being experienced in European travel. Address Box No. 880 Newburg, N. Y. Best references.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The preparatory school of Mr. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th st., is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the ensuing year are requested to be made now.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UP-town College removed, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st. Young men taught book-keeping, accounts; foreigners English; backward pupils privately advanced; ladies' department.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Home comforts, healthy location, thorough instruction; terms reasonable. Address. AUG. WHITLOCK.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS continues giving lessons during Summer, at No. 789 6th av.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY HAVING DIPLOMAS FROM Paris, competent to take charge of the French Department in a school or academy, wishes an engagement for the Fall in New-York or vicinity; music, drawing, English branches taught if desired. Address E. H., care of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING French, German, Italian, as also music, would like a position for the Summer as companion to a lady traveling, or in a family to instruct misses; highest references. Address D., care Mr. Christern, No. 77 University place, New-York City.

A LADY WOULD GO OUT A FEW HOURS daily to teach young children; would also teach girls plain and fancy work. Address A. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIrience—desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

CINCINNATI CITY LOAN.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1874.

THIS BANK WILL RECEIVE SEALED PROPOSALS for ONE MILLION DOLLARS 7.30 MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, redeemable in 1902, principal and interest payable at this bank, in accordance with the annexed advertisement.

Bids at not under par and accrued interest will be opened on the 20th May prox., at 12 o'clock M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

CINCINNATI, April 18, 1874.

The undersigned, a Board of Trustees appointed for that purpose, offer for sale ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the Coupon Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, bearing 7.30 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the American Exchange National Bank, in New-York. These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made by this city for the construction of a railroad connecting it with the States immediately South, from which hitherto it has been in a measure isolated, but which, when completed, will add largely to its wealth and population.

The validity of the law under which Cincinnati issues these bonds has been confirmed by two decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio, the court of last resort.

The city had at the last census a population of 219,000, since largely increased by additional territory surrounding it, and by its natural growth. Its own population, and that of towns immediately adjacent, is not less than 320,000. Its taxable property is $200,000,000. The property directly owned by it is worth from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000. Its total indebtedness is less than $7,000,000. Its annual expenses about $3,000,000, including interest on its debt.

With these facts in view, the bonds proposed will form a very first-class investment.

By an act of the Legislature of Ohio, and by similar acts of Kentucky and Tennessee, through which the road passes, the holders of these bonds are secured by special lien upon the entire road, so that they combine the security both of a mortgage and of a city debt.

Full particulars respecting this issue can be had upon application at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, through which the bonds are offered for sale.

MILES GREENWOOD,
WILLIAM HOOPER,
R. M. BISHOP,
E. A. FERGUSON,
PHILIP HEIDELBACH,
Trustees.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year **1903**, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF **$1,000** EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF **$1,000** AND **$5,000** EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

NEWARK, N. J., 7 PER CENT.

Bonds, due 1880. For sale at a discount.

GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, held on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected managers for the ensuing year:

CHARLES N. TALBOT,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ABIEL A. LOW,	THOMAS CORNELL,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	W. J. HOPPIN,
JAMES M. HALSTED,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,	ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,
THOMAS DICKSON.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour,	Wm. D. Bowerman,	C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro,	Feliciano Latasa,	Juan J. Jova,
John Baird,	Thomas Murphy,	Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 14, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1874, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 3 o'clock P. M., May 23, 1874, and remain closed until the morning of June 4, 1874.
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 48 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and voting bondholders of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books and bond-register will close on THURSDAY, May 21, and will remain closed until after the election. HENRY A. BARLING, President.
A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 52 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 21 to June 2.
J. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874.
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.
O P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders will be held at Milwaukee on 13th of June, 1874, at noon, for election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st inst. at 3 P. M., and reopened 29th June.
JAMES M. MCKINLAY,
MAY 9, 1874. Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 1st June next, at their office, No. 58 Wall st. The poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	**BANKERS,**	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

PRINCIPALS ONLY
DESIROUS OF BECOMING INTERESTED IN THE BONDS OF
A RUNNING RAILROAD

PAYING TEN PER CENT.,

$6,000 Per Mile,
Address F. S., New-York National Exchange Bank.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NORTH-EAST CORNER UNION SQUARE, 4TH AV. AND 16TH ST., NEW-YORK, May 19, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this company held this day, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

C. K. GARRISON,	GEORGE J. FORREST,
C. VANDERBILT,	WM. R. HOY,
JOSEPH HARKER,	CHARLES PLACE,
A. V. STOUT,	WM. K. GARRISON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,	ARTHUR LEARY,
JOHN P. KENNADY,	C. VANDERBILT, JR.,
DAN'L DREW,	ROB'T L. CRAWFORD,
JOHN K. FORD,	J. H. GAUTIER.

And the following for inspectors of the next ensuing election for Directors:
ROBERT M. GALLOWAY, MORTIMER WARD,
H. L. HAIGHT.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

200,000	COOK COUNTY BONDS.
200,000	CHICAGO SOUTH PARK BONDS.
100,000	HYDE PARK, WATER BONDS.
100,000	TOWN OF LAKE, WATER BONDS.

Also, 500,000 OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
For particulars apply at office of the
NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL ST.
H. J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF KINGMAN F. PAGE, MARBLE, GRANITE, NOVA SCOTIA, BROWN AND BLUE STONE, AND LUMBER, No. 33 PARK ROW, OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 15, 1874.

NOTE ON DEMAND FOR $1,102 78, DRAWN by Gilman Marston to my order and indorsed by me, payable to order of William Marshall, has been mislaid or lost. Notice has been given to stop payment.
K. F. PAGE.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE DELANO LAND COMPANY:
Sealed offers of sale of fifty thousand dollars of the Delano Land Company Bonds, for the Sinking Fund, will be received by the PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, Trustees under the Mortgage, at their office in Philadelphia, until the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the proposals will be opened.
J. L. ERRINGER, President.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

The July interest of the new series of funding bonds of the State of Tennessee and of the bonds registered under the act of 1873 will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A., in the City of New-York.

Owing to the necessity of having the proper records for identification of the coupons in New-York, on the 1st of July no bonds nor coupons will be received for funding or registration from the 10th of June to the 20th of July.

JOHN C. BURCH, Controller of the Treasury of the State of Tennessee.

AGENCY OF THE
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN, AND SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Coupons due June 1 on the bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain (Arkansas Branch) Railroad Company, and the Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad Company will be paid at maturity at No. 120 Broadway.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY DIVIDEND.—A third Dividend upon the assented stock of this company will be paid to the stockholders in cash, on presentation of their certificates, at the office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.
G. W. STANTON,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON,
Committee.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS
are the most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect *in* tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* best ever placed in any Organ. *It is produced by an* extra set *of* reeds, peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS,
in UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the* best made, *and* combine PURITY *of* VOICING *with* great volume *of* tone. Suitable *for* PARLOR, CHURCH, *or* MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS
have great power *and a* fine singing tone, *with* all modern improvements, *and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. These Organs *and* Pianos *are* warranted *for* six years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash *and* balance *in* monthly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange. Pianos and Organs to let at low prices. AGENTS WANTED *in* every County *in the* U. S. *and* Canada. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.*
HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, Box No. 3,567 New-York,

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.
Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, upward.
RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

PIANO-FORTES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT SECond hand, of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices; also pianos to rent of our own manufacture, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD FULL 7-OCTAVE piano-forte and stool in good order and fully warranted; sacrifice.
GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, May 28, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto, for the ensuing year—say nine thousand (9,000) tons of coal, more or less, and two thousand five hundred (2,500) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand (7,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, five hundred and fifty (550) tons of egg size, and four hundred and fifty (450) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 15th of July to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1875. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 15th day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work of the staircases, of the skirtings, of the railing and fascia to mezzanine floor, of the Post Office screen, of the casings, &c., to girders of first floor, of the ventilator on roof of court-yard, of the entrance doors, and the illuminated tiling to floors, roof, and sidewalks—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government, free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, superficial or lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work of the Post Office screen, railing, &c., to mezzanine, casings, &c., to floor under court-yard, entrance doors, staircase E, and the illuminated tiling, must be completed within three months from the date of acceptance of proposal; stairs A, B, C, and D, within four months from same date; and the remainder of the work within six months from date of acceptance. The different divisions of the work to be performed in the order to be hereafter given, but within the time above specified.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for wrought and cast iron work," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD,
Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR ELEVATORS AND COMBINED ELEVATORS AND STAIRS FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 1st day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the elevators and combined elevators and stairs of corner pavilion—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, or called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for each elevator complete, and for each combined elevator and stair complete.

The elevators of Divisions I. and II. must be completed within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the combined elevators and stairs within six months from same date.

The contractors will be required to guarantee their work for a period of two years.

Payments will be made for each elevator on its completion, less ten (10) per cent., which will be retained until the elevators have been satisfactorily tested for the period of six months.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to award each division to a different bidder, at its option. Any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not engaged in the manufacture of elevators.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Elevators, &c.," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 2d day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairing and altering Grammar School-house No. 45, on West 24th st., near 8th av.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
MATTHEW BIRD,
JAMES HARRISON,
JOHN CASTREE,
OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER,
JOHN DELAMATER,
Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 18, 1874.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS
OF DREDGING MACHINES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners at their office, No. 414 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal., until 2 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, June 15, 1874, for furnishing the necessary machinery (iron work) for a first-class dredging machine of the most approved construction. The said dredging machine to be capable of excavating one hundred and fifty (150) cubic yards of mud per hour, and loading the same into floating scows or lighters. Detailed descriptions of the machinery and appurtenances, and certificates of working capacity, based upon actual trial, must accompany each proposal.

Bidders will state the time within which the machinery can be delivered in San Francisco, and the price of the same in United States gold and silver coin.

The board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
SAMUEL SOULE,
T. D. MATHEWSON,
D. C. McRUER,
State Harbor Commissioners.
J. A. MCCLELLAND, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School House No. 2, on Henry street, near Pike street.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor.

Two responsible and approved securities, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
DAVID HAYS,
JOHN H. BOSCHEN,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
JAMES W. McBARRON,
LAWRENCE G. GOLDING,
Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 16, 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., up to 5 P. M. on MONDAY, June 1, for building a reservoir of 6,000,000 gallons capacity; also a conduit some 3,600 feet in length, and a filtering gallery. Address
CHAS. H. DREW, Chairman,
Brookline, Mass.
For specifications apply to E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING AND DELIVERING THE CITY RECORD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Mayor's office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1874, for printing and distributing the City Record for one year. For full particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, No. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the first day of June next, for the furnishing of five hundred thousand brick on the harbor dock on Staten Island. All to be of the best quality Common North River. No arches, pale, or washed brick will be received.

Samples may be seen at the Governor's office on Staten Island, and for further particulars apply to RICHARD P. SMYTH, Builder, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids which shall not be deemed for the interest of the institution.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed bids for brick, and addressed to
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Controller,
No. 74 Wall st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF THE
ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

No. 4[illegible]—Daniel N. Stanton, Francis B. Loomis, and John C. Stanton, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, Complainants vs. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, Lewis Rice, A. C. Lippett, and D. N. Stanton, Trustees, &c., and Charles B. Wallace and others, Defendants.—In Equity.

In pursuance of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, sitting in Mobile, in the Southern District of Alabama:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Master Commissioners appointed by the said court to conduct the sale, that by virtue of, and in obedience to the said decree, which was rendered by said court on the 23d day of January, 1874, we, Robert W. Healy and Nathaniel W. Trimble, Master Commissioners as aforesaid, will, on THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY, 1874, which will be the 4th day of said month, in front of the Custom-house, in the City of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, proceed and sell at public sale to the highest bidder therefor, (such bidder in all things complying with the terms of sale herein declared,) all the following-described property and rights of property and franchises, that is to say: All and singular the entire railroad of the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," lying, being, and extending from its terminus at Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, to and through Dade County, in the State of Georgia, to the State of Alabama, and through the State of Alabama, in a general south-westerly direction, passing through the town of York, in said State, to the State line of the State of Mississippi, and thence to its terminus at Meridian, in said Mississippi, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with, or used in the running or operating of said railway, or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, and all fencing and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines and tools, and all rents, reservations and reversions of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points, which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned or possessed on the 19th day of December, 1868, (the date of the mortgage or deed of trust described in the original bill of complaint filed in said cause, being the first mortgage upon said property,) or has acquired since the said date of said mortgage, either in law or equity of every kind whatever, pertinent thereto; also all other like estate, structures, superstructures and equipment and all matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, of any of the foregoing description, or of any other kind which were thereafter acquired by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and used or intended to be used in the construction and operation of the said railroad, not including and specially excepting from this sale any railroad lying outside of the aforesaid line of railroad and termini, and which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" may have, after the execution of said mortgage, acquired, and any property purchased with or excusively used in connection with the same, or the tolls and profits derived therefrom, and likewise excepting any lands which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned at the date of said mortgage, or thereafter acquired, and which are not necessary for the management or operation of said railway, or the repair thereof, or for the business of said railroad company, being the property, rights and franchises, described in the said decree, and therein and thereby ordered to be sold, and described in the first mortgage or deed of trust, excuted by the said Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and thereby by said company conveyed to Seth Adams, Francis Dane, and John Demeritt, and their successors in the trust, upon the trusts therein specified and declared for the security of the bonds issued in accord, and with said mortgage, with all accessions thereto at the time of sale.

In making the said sale the undersigned Master Commissioners will sell all of the said described property, rights, and franchises, in one entire parcel, as an entirety, upon compliance by the purchaser or purchasers with the terms of the sale, and the payment by him or them of the purchase money, and the confirmation by said Circuit Court of the United States of such sale, the undersigned Master Commissioners will convey the property, rights, and franchises herein described, in fee simple forever, as directed by the said decree, freed and barred of all claim and right by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and of all and every person claiming, or to claim, the same, or any part thereof, under the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company."

The said Commissioners will not, at said sale, receive any bid for said property, rights, and franchises herein advertised to be sold, for any sum less than five million, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The purchaser or purchasers of said property, rights, and franchises, will be required, upon the acceptance of his or their bid, to pay in cash to the undersigned Commissioners not less than two hundred thousand dollars, to be taken as payment in part of the purchase money for said property, rights, and franchises, when the said sale shall be confirmed by the court, but to be forfeited in case said purchaser or purchasers fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required within sixty days after the sale, or upon confirmation thereof by the court, to pay into court, or to the said Commissioners, the remainder of the purchase money bid by him or them for said property, rights and franchises, in cash; but this balance may at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, to the extent of one million two hundred thousand dollars, be paid in Receiver's certificates bona fide issued by the Receiver of said railroad, and property under authority of the decretal orders heretofore made in the cause by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, bearing date Aug. 26, 1872, and amended Sept. 30, 1873, provided such certificates so tendered in payment shall at the date of their tender have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of said 23d January, 1874; or said balance may be paid in the first mortgage bonds of the said "Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," which were bona fide issued under and secured by its said first mortgage executed the 19th December, 1868, provided the said first mortgage bonds so tendered in payment shall, at the date of their said tender, have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of 23d January, 1874. In case the payment of said balance of the purchase money is made in Receiver's certificates, or in first mortgage bonds, or in either or in both, in whole or in part, such Receiver's certificates and such bonds will be received in payment, each and respectively, as and for such an amount of money as will equal the dividend to which they, each and respectively, will be entitled under the terms of the said decree, rendered as aforesaid in said cause on the 23d January, 1874, by the honorable the said Circuit Court of the United States; and said Receiver's certificates and first mortgage bonds so paid in and accepted in payment of, or on account of said balance, will, on confirmation by the court of such sale, be canceled.
ROBERT W. HEALY,
NATHANIEL W. TRIMBLE,
Master Commissioners.
JAS. Q. SMITH,
JOHN A. ELMORE,
Solicitors of Complainants.

NOTE.—The above sale is postponed, by order of court, until the FIRST MONDAY (being the 6th day) OF JULY, A. D. 1874.
ROBERT W. HEALY,
N. W. TRIMBLE,
Master Commissioners.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
Office, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, WILLIAM A. DOOLEY,
HORATIO HENRIQUES.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20,
At 12-30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway,
(For account of whom it may concern,)
2,000 shares Union Pacific Railroad Stock.
1,000 shares Pacific Mail Steam-ship Stock.

W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

ON ACCOUNT OF MANUFACTURERS.—SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, &c.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, May 19, 20, and 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., each day, at store, No. 19 John st., recently occupied by Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., consisting of a full line of tea sets, urns, ice-pitchers, water sets, salvers, butter dishes, cake baskets, mugs, goblets, castors, spoons, forks, ladles, &c. Also, a full line of fine silver-plated table cutlery. All warranted from the best manufacturers.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—I will sell at public auction, at No. 433 6th av., on the 22d day of May, (FRIDAY,) 1874, at 10:30 o'clock, a lot of frames, pictures, chromos, engravings, safe, store fixtures, counters, &c.
L. MAYER,
Assignee of Jos. F. Davis, Bankrupt.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 19, 1874.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, COMPRISING THE STOCK OF MR. B. L. SOUTHARK, ALL OF WHICH WAS MADE FOR CITY CUSTOM TRADE, ON
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
MAY 20, 21, AND 22,
AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, AT THE WAREROOMS, NO. 620 BROADWAY.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be sold, at public auction, by the Department of Public Works, on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the pipe-yard, foot of 24th st., East River, a lot of old cast and wrought iron and three horses. For full particulars see *City Record.* Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 20, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo bark Cecilia. Can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River. Also, Lisbon Oranges and Palermo Lemons, in good order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE AND VARNISH brushes; also, brushes of every description, [illegible] JOHN K. HOPPER, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Capt. J. M. Dow, May 23, at 12 noon.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY, June 6, at 12 M.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA.......................May 2

GRANADA.......................May 16

COLORADO.......................May 30

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..April 12	From Yokohama...April 21
From Hong Kong..May 13	From Yokohama...May 20
From Hong Kong..May 27	From Yokohama...June 3

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20	Parthia, Saturday, June 6
Atlas, Saturday, May 23	*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10
*Russia, Wednesday, May 27	Algeria, Saturday, June 13
China, Saturday, May 30	Cuba, Wednesday, June 17
Calabria, Wed'day, June 3	Batavia, Saturday, June 20

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.......................SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 A. M.

OCEANIC.......................SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.

REPUBLIC.......................SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.

CELTIC.......................SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.......................Saturday...May 30

LAFAYETTE.......................Saturday...June 13

PEREIRE.......................Saturday...June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.......Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
Removed to No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
VADERLAND.......May 2	SWITZERLAND.......May 16
CYBELE.......May 28	.......June 6

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
CYBELE.......April 29	.......May 13
VADERLAND.......May 27	SWITZERLAND.......June 10

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.......$90	Second Cabin.......$60
Steerage.......25	Prepaid Certificates.......25

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. 42 Broad st., New-York.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Olympia, Thursday, May 21	Anglia, Saturday.......May 30
India, Saturday.......May 23	California, Tuesday, June 2
Bolivia, Tuesday.......May 26	Trinacria, Thurs'y, June 4
Europa, Thursday.......May 28	Australia, Saturday, June 6

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $28. STEERAGE, $23.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, May 23, 12 M.

CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.

CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, June 20, 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Derry, Belfast, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, at No. 32 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.......SATURDAY, May 30

STATE OF GEORGIA.......SATURDAY, June 13

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......SATURDAY, June 27

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

ANDES.......June 19

ATLAS.......June 26

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA.......June 4

CLARIBEL.......June 9

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. J. A. WILSON, June 2.

LESSING, Capt. LOOSBUY, June 16,

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 26.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, June 2.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 9.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations,) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

PEMBROKE.......................May 16

GLAMORGAN.......................June 13

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.......................$75 and $80 currency.

Second Cabin.......................$55 currency.

Steerage.......................$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.......$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. MANKIN, WEDNESDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, May 23.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Wednesday, May 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain...Sat., May 30, 3 P. M.	Egypt...Sat., June 13, 2 P. M.
Greece...June 6, 8:30 A. M.	Queen...Sat., June 20, 9 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND.......Saturday, May 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.......May 26, 2 P. M.

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.......June 2, 3 P. M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.......June 9, 1 P. M.

MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.......June 16, 3 P. M.

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.......June 23, 12 M.

MONTANA, Capt. ———.......June 30, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, will sail on SATURDAY, May 23, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HANSA, Capt. F. KLUGKIST, on WEDNESDAY, May 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.......................$120

Second cabin.......................72

Steerage.......................30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).......May 21

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).......May 28

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).......June 4

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).......June 6

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 4, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

11:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 241 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR KEYPORT.

On and after May 24, the favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE, Capt. JACOB B. DAVIS, will commence her regular trips, leaving foot of Barclay st., North River, at 9:15 A. M., stopping at all intermediate points. Returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M. Fare, 50 cents.

STEAMER HELEN.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 18th...3:30 P. M.	Monday, 18th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 19th...4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 19th...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 21st...7:00 A. M.	Weds'day, 20th 9:00 A. M.
Friday, 22d...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 21st...12:00 M.
Saturday, 23d...2:00 P. M.	Friday, 22d...1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 26th...2:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th...10:00 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents.

J. & E. MYERS.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for excursions. Apply Bridgport Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DESIROUS OF forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, hereby certify:

First—That the name or firm under which the partnership is to be conducted is KENT & HOPKINS.

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is a general stock commission and brokerage and banking business, including the buying and selling on commission of stocks, bonds, gold, and securities.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows: SHELDON L. KENT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, and HENRY C. HOPKINS, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, are the general partners; and HENRY A. KENT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, is the special partner.

Fourth—That the said HENRY A. KENT has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars as capital to the common stock.

Fifth—That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Dated at the City of New-York, this twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

SHELDON L. KENT,
HENRY C. HOPKINS,
HENRY A. KENT.

New-York, May 14, 1874.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between JOHN A. BECKWITH and J. A. CLOUD, M. D., under the firm name of J. A. BECKWITH & CO., for the transaction of a general insurance agency business, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.

JOHN A. BECKWITH,
J. A. CLOUD, M. D.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

MILLINERY.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF SUMMER FASHIONS at Mme. DEMOREST'S new show-rooms, No. 17 East 14th st., between 5th av. and Broadway. "RELIABLE" PATTERNS of all the latest novelties.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL,

(On the beautiful blue Delaware,) now open. Picturesque scenery, elegant drives, charming strolls, pure and cool mountain air, trouting in forest streams, astonishing waterfalls and freaks of nature; boating on the Delaware, groves of pine trees, fresh meats, early vegetables from hotel garden. Send for a circular.

Dr. PHILLIP F. FULMER,
Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn.

References—Geo. Mathews, Esq., No. 127 East 79th st.; J. D. Condit, Esq., No. 149 Broadway.

Tappan-Zee House,

(ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,)

NYACK—On-the-Hudson, New-York.

This *elegant* and *delightful* SUMMER RESORT will be opened for guests JUNE 20, having SPACIOUS EDIFICE, VILLA and COTTAGE, public and private tables, boating and bathing. No chills. No mosquitoes. For DIAGRAMS of rooms and terms, address L. D. MANSFIELD.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

Will open for the season June 1. This hotel has a locality proverbial for its healthfulness and beauty. Its accommodations are complete in all respects.

The proprietor may be seen for a few days at the American Clock Company, No. 581 Broadway, New-York.

DANIEL GALE, Proprietor.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

will be opened on June 4. Very reasonable terms offered to families. For particulars, address

EDWARD COZZENS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

will be open for reception of guests

JUNE 1, 1874.

Roms can be secured at the

STURTEVANT HOUSE,	New-York.
DELEVAN HOUSE,	Albany.
CLARENDON HOTEL,	Saratoga.

CHAS. E. LELAND, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 15th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

Cooper House and Cottages,

COOPERSTOWN, (foot of Otsego Lake,) N. Y.

COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

Will open June 24. Plans of the house may be seen and rooms engaged at the New-York Hotel, No. 721 Broadway, during May, upon application to

W. B. COLEMAN.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests: Delightfully located on spur of Blue Mountain; four miles from Delaware Water Gap, thirty minutes' drive from Stroudsburg Depot; high ground, magnificent scenery, dry air, shady walks and lawns; special rates for early boarders. Send for circular. Address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn. Also, Highland Dell Cottage, fifteen good rooms, with first-class board. Address CHAS. FOULKE, Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., will open June 1. Mr. D. P. PETERS will be in New-York a few days. Parties desiring to arrange for rooms can do so by addressing him at the Sturtevant House, 29th st. and Broadway, or at Windsor Hotel, 5th av. Applications will receive prompt attention.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

NOW OPEN, only twenty-five minutes from New-York. Apply to or address,

DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

(Newly furnished and refitted,)

Will be open for the reception of guests June 15, 1874. For terms, &c., apply to

M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J.—This is one of the most popular Summer resorts in the country; scenery wild and picturesque; remarkably healthy; no mosquitoes; fine lawns and pleasure-grounds; all appointments first class.

P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

CANANDARAGO HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

Opens June 1; best family hotel; two minutes' walk from the celebrated Sulphur Springs; terms moderate. For particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.—PARTIES DESIRING TO MAKE arrangements for the season at the best-located cottages on Ocean avenue, can now secure a choice of rooms, with strictly first-class board. Particulars at my residence, No. 273 5th av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANSON G. P. DODGE, WILLIAM JAY HUNT, and SAMUEL SCHOLFIELD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that by an indenture bearing date the 14th day of February, A. D. 1874, Anson G. P. Dodge, William Jay Hunt, and Samuel Scholfield, (lately carrying on business in New-York, Philadelphia, Williamsport, Penn., and Brunswick, Ga., under the firm name of Dodge & Co.,) have conveyed, transferred, and delivered all their and each of their estates and effects whatsoever to John L. Cadwalader, of the City of New-York, as Trustee, for the benefit of their creditors; and that the said indenture of conveyance was duly executed, according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. All persons indebted to the said Anson G. P. Dodge, William Jay Hunt, and Samuel Scholfield, or to said firm of Dodge & Co., are requested to make payment without delay to the said Trustee; and all persons having claims against them or either of them, or said firm, are notified to make proof thereof, as required by the provisions of the Bankrupt act, at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 91 Nassau street, (Bennett Building,) New-York.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1874.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Trustee,
Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau street, New-York.

my20-1aw3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. ROSE, JR., and ALBERT WILKINSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William W. Rose, Jr., and Albert Wilkinson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1874.

CHARLES T. BAINBRIDGE, Assignee.

my13-1aw3wW*

NO. 4,092.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD L. FELT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Willard L. Felt, of the City of New-York, and in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors by United States District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, May 4, 1874.

WILLIAM J. MARTIN, Ass'gnee,
Nos. 115 and 117 William street, New-York City.

my6-1aw3wW*

DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY.—AT PATERSON, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN H. SHIELDS and JOHN TERHUNE, of Midland Park, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their creditors' petition by said District Court of said district. To the creditors of said John H. Shields and John Terhune.

Z. E. TOWNSEND, Assignee.

Dated PATERSON, April 29, 1874.

my6-1aw3wW*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York—JAMES ROGERS, plaintiff, against HENRY W. GENET, defendant—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Dey street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and ten dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest on eleven hundred and eighty-nine dollars thereof from the 1st day of October, 1873, and on twenty-one dollars and sixty-six cents thereof from the 29th day of March, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1874.

M. J. EARLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 5 Dey street, New-York.

The defendant will take notice that the complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 18, 1874.

M. J. EARLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

ap29-1aw6wW*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New-York.—HARTLAND S. MACDOUGALL, plaintiff. — EDWARD ALEXANDER PRENTICE, Walter Shanly, James D. Crawford, Alexander H. Sibley, Peleg Hall, Eber B. Ward, Edward Learned, and Charles A. Trowbridge, defendants.—Summons.—For relief—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 65 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 9, 1874.

CAREY & FOSTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 14th day of April, 1874.

CAREY & FOSTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ap15-1aw6wW*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT.

The property of a private gentleman removing to the country, to wit:

HORSES—A very elegant span of blood bay horses, 15¾ hands, eight and nine years old, of great beauty and style, warranted perfectly sound and kind, and fine drivers.

CLARENCE—A full-size Clarence, shifting glass front, built by Wood Bros.; in fine order.

COUPE CLARENCE—Lined with Russia leather, in fine order, by Miner & Stevens.

DOG-CART—With pole and shafts, nearly new, by one of the best City makers.

Fine double harness. The above will be sold at auction at the stable,

NO. 15 EAST 28TH ST.,
ON SATURDAY, 23D INST.,
AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.

The above can be seen at any time.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND bridles, suitable for all purposes, at extremely low prices, also horse-blankets, linen sheets, lap robes, halters, whips, spurs, brushes, and everything in the horse-furnishing line, cheap for cash. E. BARTLETT, Harness Manufacturer and Importer, Nos. 62 Warren st. and 21 and 23 College place.

A LADY'S PONY TURNOUT FOR SALE, PONY 13½, six years old, warranted kind in all harness; free from all vice; can be used by the most timed lady; will stand by steam-cars; also basket phaeton and harness from best City maker. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits and spurs, riding and driving whips, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.—SHEETS, blankets, lap robes, and dusters, whips, halters, chamois, fly and ear nets, surcingles, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S RIDING HORSE, IMPORTED in 1872; eight years old; sound, well broken, gentle and valuable; has been driven one year; a good pair of carriage horses will be taken in exchange. Apply to ANTON MARKERT, No. 35 Lexington av.

CHS. GRUBE, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY, manufacturer of all kinds of carriages, rockaways, park and pony phaetons, buggies, &c. Selling at first or manufacturers' prices.

HARNESS FOR SALE, LOW—FINE DOUBLE harness, made by Post, in fine order; also, splendid new silver-mounted double harness, English style; made to order for a gentleman. Call at 19 West 28th st.

LANDAU FOR SALE—MADE BY LAWRENCE; in good order; silk reps lining; $450. Inquire at stable, No. 208 East 20th st.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—ABOUT thirty wagons, rockaways, &c., my own make, for sale at great bargains. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner 127th st. and 3d av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A LEATHER top side-bar road wagon, (new, City make,) and single harness, for $225 cash; half value. No. 110 West 47th st., rear.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH THOROUGHBRED SADdle-horse. Can be seen at private stable No. 9 West 12th st.

A SPLENDID PAIR OF MARES.—INQUIRE at Saratoga Stables, Lexington av. and 57th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY FURnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor, to let, with or without private table; also third floor, hall rooms, with board, in unexceptionable house, in 16th st., near 5th av. Particulars at Genung's Boarders' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in a Spanish family, near two lines of cars; rare opportunity for gentlemen desirous of becoming conversant with the Spanish language. Apply at *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN FIRST-CLASS house near Grand Hotel, would like one or two gentlemen as table boarders; terms moderate; best of references exchanged. Address D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

OPPORTUNITIES CONTINUALLY FOR DIRECTing boarders; send description of vacancies; board wanted; country and City; no branch office; established 1857. FIRST BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, No. 737 Broadway.

NO. 226 WEST 38TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS board; two handsomely furnished parlors, with other rooms, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—DESIRABLE, AIRY, AND handsomely-furnished rooms with board for families and single gentlemen; also table boarders accommodated; exchange of references.

PARTIES DESIRING FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, can obtain full particulars, no charge, at office of COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 11 EAST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let permanently to gentlemen; prices reasonable; location convenient to clubs and restaurants.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—THE COMFORTS OF A refined home, with liberal table, handsomely furnished; rooms upon moderate terms. References exchanged.

A NEATLY FURNISHED, LARGE ROOM, with private bath-room, suitable for two gentlemen, at No. 160 2d av.; also, communicating bedroom, if desired. Price reasonable.

TWO NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location and house first class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 118 EAST 22D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—To let, without board, for Summer months, very low, two front square rooms, newly furnished, in private family; references given and required.

"A PRIVATE FAMILY," OCCUPYING THEIR own house, will rent, with first-class board, second and third story floors, nicely furnished, singly or en suite. No. 620 Lexington av.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board, for the Summer, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; unexceptionable reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THE HOUSE, NO. 759 Broadway, has been newly painted, papered, and furnished, and is now ready for guests, under the name of the Hoyt House. Prices to suit the times.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, TO ONE OR MORE gentlemen, large parlor and bedroom, furnished; cool and comfortable; rent low. Apply at Room No. 10 Association Building, corner 4th av. and 23d st.

ONE PARLOR FLOOR—THREE ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c.; private table, or for gentlemen without board; also, single room. No. 36 East 20th st.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, fine large rooms on the second and third floors; also hall rooms for gentlemen. Prices reasonable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 54TH ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs., will let second story room to gentleman and wife. Address Post Office Box No. 586, New-York.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS IN BEST houses, City and country. List of vacant rooms, prices, &c., with full particulars, free to boarders. HANKINS' BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,267 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 15 WEST 26TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM Broadway, elegantly-furnished front parlor and bedroom, with Plimpton bed; also, large room on second floor, with bath adjoining, to let; references.

NO. 116 EAST 19TH ST.

Delightful, airy location; pleasant rooms, with board, for families; also single rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms on second floor, with or without board, for the Summer or permanently; references.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, LARGE SECOND-STORY front room, clean and well furnished; few boarders; references exchanged. Call at No. 222 West 24th st.

AT NO. 164 5TH AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, with parlors and bath-rooms on each floor; also single rooms.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let with first-class board, with Summer prices for permanent or transient board; reference exchanged.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET with board; transient boarders taken for the Summer; references exchanged. M. E. GAGE.

TO LET—NO. 466 WEST 34TH ST., FRONT ROOM on first floor, to a physician; also, room on second floor to one or two gentlemen.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 29 LEROY ST.—ROOM WITH BOARD IN a private family, to a single gentleman.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

BLATCHLEY'S

HORIZONTAL

Ice-Cream Freezer,

(Tingley's Patent,)

For Saloons, Hotels, Ice-cream Manufacturers, or Families,

STANDS ENTIRELY UNRIVALED.

The closed head will save ice enough in one season to pay for the machine. The tub requires but one filling to freeze. Sizes, three to forty quarts. For sale by the trade generally.

If you want the BEST, inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER. If not for sale in your town, send direct to

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.......................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager.......................Mr. A. M. PALMER.

Begins at 8; over at 11.

SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 P. M.

Every evening THIS WEEK and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON will be presented, by the kind permission of Miss Matilda Heron,

THE MAGNIFICENT REVIVAL of Dumas' greatest play,

CAMILLE,

Which has been pronounced with one voice by the entire press to be an

UNSURPASSED ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.

THIS PLAY has attracted during the past week a series of the most brilliant audiences ever gathered in a theatre.

THE CAST has never been equaled on the English-speaking stage. It includes the names of

Miss CLARA MORRIS,
Miss KATE CLAXTON,
Miss EMILY MESTAYER,
Miss MAUDE GRANGER,
Miss KATE HOLLAND,
Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.,
Mr. McKEE RANKIN,
Mr. STUART ROBSON,
Mr. JOHN PARSELLE,
Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS,
Mr. W. F. QUIGLEY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where seats may now be secured for a

LIMITED NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES.

SATURDAY, May 23—Second Matinée of CAMILLE.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

BARNUM BARNUM BARNUM BARNUM

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BARNUM BARNUM BARNUM BARNUM

BARNUM BARNUM BARNUM BARNUM

AFTERNOON and EVENING. The brilliant programme augmented by new and startling features. No abatement in the vast audiences. First week of the comical contest of the Wheelbarrow Brigade and laughable Sack-racing by Metropolitan amateurs. Native and foreign Jockeys on American and English running horses in friendly rivalry. Chariot, Hurdle, Flat, and Roman Standing races. Elephant trot, Ostrich, Pony, and Monkey races. GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS at 2:30 and 8 o'clock. Menagerie open at 1:30 and 7 P. M. Seats secured three days in advance.

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BARNUM BARNUM BARNUM BARNUM

Mlle. VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE LOFTY WIRE, WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. LOUIS ALDRICH.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.

AFTERNOON AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
Young American actor,	Young American actor,
LOUIS ALDRICH,	LOUIS ALDRICH,
in Mrs. Johnson's new comedy of	in Mrs. Johnson's new sensational drama of
FUN,	JUSTICE.
with efficient cast.	New scenery, &c., &c.

MONDAY, May 25, (first time,) Mr. SIDNEY FRANCE in new sensation, MARKED FOR LIFE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST NIGHTS of THE GREAT HERRMANN.

LAST NIGHTS of the MAGIC CROSS.

NEW TRICKS. NEW WONDERS.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 22,

GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO

Prof. HERRMANN.

SATURDAY, LAST GRAND MATINEE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,

THEO. THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION OF THE New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, May 21, 1874, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets at the door.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23D ST. and 4th av.—The FORTY-NINTH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS and SCULPTURES, now open DAY and EVENING. Will close June 6.

MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CITY MISSIONS.—THE DIrectors, Executive Committee, missionaries, and members of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society will meet at the Rooms, No. 50 Bible House, THURSDAY, May 21, at 1 o'clock, to take action in reference to the death of their President, Dr. De Witt.

L. E. JACKSON, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD WARREN WESTON, late of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace Gray, Esq., No. 64 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

HORACE GRAY,
GEORGE CABOT WARD,
B. FRANK SMITH,
} Executors of Richard Warren Weston.

MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors for Executors, No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.

ja21-1aw6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lee & Alvord, at No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

ANNA P. CHURCHILL,
E. VIRGINIA CHURCHILL,
HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,

Executors, &c., of Timothy G. Churchill deceased.

LEE & ALVORD, Proctors for Executors.

mh25-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD B. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.

RICHARD B. PARKER,
FREDERICK J. PARKER,
CHARLES E. PARKER,

my6-1aw6mW*

Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS F. HATFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at office of H. B. Brundrett, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1874.

SARAH A. HATFIELD, Executrix.

HART B. BRUNDRETT,
THOMAS JONES,
} Executors.

mh25-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.

EDWARD ANTHONY,
THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER,
} Executors.

m201aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. ROSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the New-York Gas-light Company, No. 157 Hester street, in the City of New-York, his place of transacting business, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1873.

d17-1aw6mW* CORNELIUS P. ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of February, 1874.

GEORGE ACKERMAN, Executor.

f18-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUEL SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of S. & R. Lord, No. 34 Burling slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1874.

EDMOND R. SMITH, Executor.

ap8-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NORMAN BOARDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 7 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1874.

ANNIE Y. BOARDMAN, Administratrix.

ap22-1aw6mW*

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Established at 28th st., corner of Broadway.

Doors open at 7½. Begins at 8. Over at 11.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.......Proprietor and Manager.

EVERY NIGHT.

OLIVER TWIST.

CHARLES DICKENS.

VIVID PICTURE OF CITY LIFE.

Every Scene new! Every Tableau new! And a cast and completeness never excelled.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER...as.......FAGIN

Mr. LOUIS JAMES.......as.......BILL SIKES

Mr. JAMES LEWIS.......as.......THE DODGER

Mr. W. DAVIDGE.......as.......BUMBLE

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT..as.......NANCY

Mrs. GILBERT.......as.......Mrs. CORNEY

BIJOU HERON.......as.......OLIVER TWIST

Mr. WHITING as BROWNLOW; HART CONWAY as MONKS; GEORGE DEVERE as Mr. JUSTICE FANG; JOHN MOORE as Mr. GRIMWIG; Miss ADELAIDE LENNOX as ROSE MAYLIE; Miss NELLIE MORTIMER as Mrs. BEDWIN; NINA VARIAN as CHARLOTTE.

ONLY OLIVER TWIST MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1:30.

*** NEXT WEEK—Last week but one of the season. Seats may be secured for any of the CLOSING NIGHTS.

I saw no reason, when I wrote this book, why the dregs of life (so long as their speech did not offend the ear) should not serve the purpose of a moral, as well as its froth and cream. It appeared to me that to draw a knot of associates in crime as really did exist, to paint them in all their wretchedness, in all the squalid misery of their lives, would be to attempt something which was needed and which would be a service to society. And I did it as best I could—in OLIVER TWIST!!!

It is useless to discuss whether the conduct and character of the girl Nancy seems natural or unnatural, probable or improbable, right or wrong. IT IS TRUE. Every man who has watched these melancholy shades of life must know it to be so. From the first introduction of that poor wretch, to her laying her blood-stained head upon the robber's breast, there is not a word exaggerated or overwrought. It is emphatically God's truth, for it is the truth He leaves in such depraved and miserable breasts; the hope yet lingering there; the last fair drop of water at the bottom of the weed-choked well. It involves the best and worst shades of our nature; much of its ugliest hues, and something of its most beautiful; it is a contradiction, an anomaly, an apparent impossibility; but it is a truth.—*Dickens' Preface to Oliver Twist.*

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.......Proprietor and Manager

GRAND EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, AT 1:30.

Benefit of Mr. JAMES W. MORRISSEY, Treasurer, on which occasion will be given, for the last time, Dumas' great success,

MONSIEUR ALPHONSE,

with the entire original cast, to be followed with the second act of the favorite Opera,

DINORAH,

in which the great phenomenal prima donna,

MLLE. ILMA DI MURSKA

will bid farewell to America.

Mr. Ad. Neuendorff has kindly consented to conduct the Opera. To conclude with the very amusing comedy,

MY UNCLE'S WILL.

Mr. H. B. Dodworth, Musical Director. Mr. Moore, Stage Manager. Seats now ready at the usual prices.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

LAST TEN NIGHTS OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

The remaining productions of the comedy series will be George Coleman's

CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE,

Morton's

WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME,

and Bayle Bernard's

NERVOUS MAN.

For the

LAST TEN NIGHTS OF Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S

series of performances, the entertainments will be as follows:

WEDNESDAY, 20th—SCHOOL.

THURSDAY, 21st—Last night of SCHOOL.

FRIDAY, 22d—First night of THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

SATURDAY, 23d, MATINEE AND EVENING, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

MONDAY, 25th—Last night of THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

TUESDAY, 26th—WOODCOCK and THE NERVOUS MAN.

WEDNESDAY, 27th—MONEY.

THURSDAY, 28th—WOODCOCK and THE NERVOUS MAN.

FRIDAY, 29th—WOODCOCK and THE NERVOUS MAN.

SATURDAY, 30th, MATINEE, WOODCOCK and THE NERVOUS MAN.

SATURDAY EVENING, (LAST TIME,) MONEY.

In active preparation, a play of remarkable emotional interest, in which the accomplished artiste Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ will make her first appearance at this theatre.

BOX-BOOK OPEN TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LESSEE.......................J. B. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE Popular American Tragedian, Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH, who will appear on

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, May 20 & 21, AS DAMON, IN DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 22 and 23, AS JACK CADE.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30, as THE STRANGER, in Kotzebue's beautiful play of that name.

MONDAY EVENING, May 25, LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON, will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING JOHN, With a powerful combination cast.

AGNES BOOTH (Mrs. J. B.).......as.......CONSTANCE

JOHN McCULLOUGH.......as.......FALCONBRIDGE

J. B. BOOTH.......as.......KING JOHN

In presenting this REVIVAL J. B. BOOTH'S connection ceases with Booth's Theatre.

Seats may be secured six days in advance at the Box-office of Theatre, or Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

FRENCH COMEDY SEASON,

given by the New-Orleans French Company.

First appearance of Mlle. BEAUREGARD, from the Theatre du Vaudeville, Paris, supported by the entire French company.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 23,

the original great French play, by Meilhac and Halevy,

FROU-FROU. FROU-FROU.

Reserved seats at the Lyceum, and Pond's music-store, No. 39 Union square.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

Broadway and 35th st.

THE GREAT STORM OVER LONDON.

A gale of wind by the largest air-pump in the world. Prof. Tobin's new lecture on "Livingstone's Explorations and the Diamond Fields of Africa." Logrenia will present "The Aerial Sleep." Increased attractions in the promenade. Admission, $1; children half-price. No extras. Open from 1 to 5, and 7 to 10 P. M., daily.

STEINWAY HALL. MAY 20.

SHAKESPEAREAN AND HUMOROUS Recitation in character, with stage effects, by GRACE GREENWOOD and SARAH F. AMES.

Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. } At Carrillo's, 12th st. and Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and at Hall, Wednesday, 20th.

Programme will be announced.

THE AMATEUR THEATRICALS FOR THE benefit of the Female Christian Home, which were to have taken place Friday, 22d, are withdrawn, owing to a sudden death in the immediate family of two of the prominent actors.

A. GARNIER WILL PLAY PRACTICE GAMES AT his room every afternoon and evening previous to his match with M. Ubassy, which will take place May 27, at Tammany Hall.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS can be accommodated with board with a small, quiet family, where there are no other boarders; location healthful and beautiful, on the Hudson River, one hour from City by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; none but plain, home people need apply. M. A. H., Box No. 57 Piermont, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD, AND NURSE want board for the Summer or longer; must be accessible to the City, healthy, and free from mosquitoes; home with plain, well-bred people preferred. Address, with terms and full particulars, as no others will be noticed, IRON, Box No. 3,404 New-York Post Office.

IN GREENWICH, NEAR THE SOUND AND Americus Club-house, (now hotel,) five minutes' walk from New-Haven station.—Large, airy, well-furnished rooms; fishing, bathing, boating, stable accommodations; fare liberal and terms reasonable. Address S. T., Post Office Box No. 2, Greenwich, Conn.

PARTIES WISHING TO MAKE ARRANGEments for board by the month or season at the Archer Place, Dobbs' Ferry, apply at No. 15 East 46th st.; references exchanged; coachmen and horses accommodated.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN MORRIStown or vicinity, by a family of eight persons, in a house where no other boarders would be taken; liberal compensation for suitable accommodations. Address BOARD, Box No. 271 Post Office, New-York.

TWO OR THREE FAMILIES (ADULTS) CAN obtain elegant rooms and generous board for the Summer; grounds large, shaded; river views; situation very beautiful; references. Address Lock-box Y, Tarrytown, on Hudson.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—PARties desiring board can obtain pleasant rooms in a house located near the boat landing. Inquire W. T. VREDENBURGH, New-Brighton.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FINE SHADE, LARGE rooms, and good board at a reasonable price. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall, on Hudson.

SUPERIOR BOARD—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS at Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT TWO connecting rooms and board in a small family; location between 5th and 8th avs., and 20th and 50th sts.; highest references required and given. Address E. B., Box No. 4,020 Post Office.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, FOREIGN RESIdents, desire two nicely-furnished rooms, with board, in a private family; will pay about $160 a month. Address A. B. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE PRINTing business; investment amply secured. [illegible] FARNSWORTH, No. 189 Nassau st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TRYING TO SELL NEW-YORK TRIBUNE STOCK.

At the Exchange Sales-room yesterday three shares of stock of the New-York *Tribune*, founded by Horace Greeley, went a-begging for a purchaser without finding one. There was a large crowd around the auctioneer's desk, including a number of newspaper men, and several members of the *Tribune* Association. The countenances of the latter wore such a sombre aspect that even Mark Tapley himself could not manage to be "jolly" in their presence. It was evident that for the time being, at any rate, melancholy had marked them for her own. "Gentlemen," said the auctioneer, Mr. Adrian H. Muller, "I will now put up for sale the three shares of the New-York *Tribune* Association. The shares are to be sold in one lot, subject to the condition that the buyer is obliged to offer them for sale to the *Tribune* Association at the same price he paid for them. If the association should elect to take them then the amount of cash paid will be refunded with interest. The 'upset' price is $8,500 per share, and the terms *five cents* cash." Here there was a laugh, in which everybody joined, with the exception of the *Tribune* stockholders. Mr. Muller continued, giving a roseate view of the value of the stock, which seemed to have very little effect on the minds or pockets of his hearers. The shares, he said, were valued at $13,000 each. A more desirable opportunity for obtaining a valuable security would not soon occur again. "Now, then, gentlemen, who will give me a bid?" A dead silence fell upon the assemblage, which was broken by a facetiously dismal youth whistling softly the air,

"No one to love me,
None to caress."

"Please, gentlemen, consider," urged the auctioneer, in bland and persuasive tones, "that the shares are valued at $13,000 apiece, and that according to the terms of sale the purchaser has only to deposit five cents cash. Is it possible no one will make me an offer!" It was quite possible. His tones were persuasive, but they failed to persuade anybody. Not a soul could he find with sufficient courage to invest even five cents in *Tribune* stock. At length some one informed the auctioneer that he would find "Tom Collins" at a restaurant in Liberty street, when he abruptly withdrew the shares of stock and himself, and the scene, which had been watched by the regular habitués of the sales-room with evident amusement, came to an end. The reporter of THE TIMES subsequently ascertained that the owner of the three shares offered for sale is Mr. Farnham, of Massachusetts. Mr. Farnham, previous to putting the shares up at auction, had sought in vain to induce members of the *Tribune* Association to take them off his hands. Subsequently he tried to dispose of them at private sale, but was equally unsuccessful. Judging from the experience of yesterday he will find it no easy task to get rid of them. No dividend has been paid on *Tribune* stock for several years, the concern is now heavily in debt, and the *Tribune* itself has editorially announced that it will pay no dividend on its stock for several years to come. Why, then, should anybody be anxious to invest money in its shares? The stock of any wild-cat road is equally valuable.

BRINCKLEY DIVORCE CASE.

The Brinckley divorce case was continued yesterday before Judge Van Brunt in the Supreme Court, Chambers. Clarence P. Hunt, the first witness for the defense, testified that he was born in Memphis, where he still lives, and does business as a member of the firm of Mosby, Hunt & Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants. He had known the defendant, Mr. Brinckley, from boyhood, when they were playmates together, and had been acquainted with the plaintiff since 1855. Then he met her in Iuka Springs, where she was visiting. Mr. Hunt met plaintiff again in New-York in the Spring of 1864. He testified further that he called upon her and told her that Mr. Brinckley wanted to "catch him a girl;" that he was a nice, wealthy gentleman who would support her handsomely. Mr. Hunt said that he had spent all his money and would soon return to Memphis. She would be very foolish, he added, if she permitted such a good chance to slip by. Gen. Anthon here offered a note which had been written by the plaintiff to Mr. Hunt, but Mr. Beach objected to its admission as evidence. After some deliberation Judge Van Brunt decided that the note should be admitted, and Mr. Beach noted an exception. In the letter, which Mr. Hunt testified was in the plaintiff's handwriting, she speaks of going to Europe and of many years' probable separation. She asks him not to divulge what he knows concerning her connection with Mr. Brinckley, and bids him "good-by," after asking him to destroy the note. Mr. Hunt testified to the plaintiff and defendant going to live in a house in Fifteenth street, and to their taking the name of Lawson. Nothing was said about marriage, and they laughed at the trick which they had played upon Mrs. Beams. He called upon them at the St. James, where they were living under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, and there, he further testified, the plaintiff said that Mr. Brinckley was not well, was spitting blood, and had become repugnant to her. In a subsequent interview, in Memphis, she told Mr. Hunt that if he regarded himself as a friend of Mr. Brinckley's, he would advise him to agree to her terms. Mr. Hunt replied that he had understood that Mr. Brinckley had agreed to give her a house and lot and $100 a month. She then said that $100 a month would not pay her dress-maker. She wanted one of Mr. Brinckley's blocks of buildings. Mr. Hunt also testified that she asked him to testify in her favor when upon the stand at her trial. Mr. Beach severely cross-examined Mr. Hunt, and broke down his testimony badly. When driven to the point, the greater part of his testimony was "what he had heard" and "what his impressions had been." He also testified that he had not been subpœnaed for the trial, or paid a fee for being a witness, but testified of his own free will. He conversed with the defendant upon the trial frequently, and read over the testimony of the previous trial on Monday evening.

Mr. Hugh L. Brinckley, the defendant, testified that he lived in Arkansas, but was a native of Memphis, and had lived there the greater portion of his life. He stated that his connection with the plaintiff had been entirely meretricious, and that he had never proposed to her to become his wife, nor had the subject of marriage ever been mentioned between them. They had taken the name of Lawson, which was his middle name, because he did not wish to be troubled by the usual discomforts of third-rate boarding-houses. He branded all the previous testimony, in regard to the offer of marriage, the ring and the cross stories, as utterly false and without a word of truth. At this point the court adjourned until to-day at 10 A. M.

VERDICT UNDER THE CIVIL DAMAGE ACT.

The constitutionality of the Civil Damage act has just been affirmed in a decision given by Hon. John J. Armstrong, County Judge of Queens County, in the case of Maria Tilly against a saloon-keeper named Tobias Lawrence, both parties residing in Port Washington. Mrs. Tilly last Winter sued Lawrence for selling whisky to her husband, in consequence of which he got drunk, got into a row, and received some injury. The case was tried before a Justice, and the jury gave Mrs. Tilly $50 damages and costs. Lawrence appealed to the County Court, and the case was argued on the 7th of March, the main points of the appeal being as to the constitutionality of the law, counsel arguing that the National Constitution provides that no State shall pass a law tending to impair the validity of contracts, and that a license to sell liquor is a contract between the State and the dealer. Judge Armstrong in his decision—which was reserved until now—says:

> The act in question is not a prohibition to sell, but is a regulation, and within the Police powers of the State. Neither can it be said that the license granted the defendant is a contract so far as to interfere with subsequent legislation. The Court of Appeals, in the case of the Metropolitan Board of Excise vs. Bain, (34 N. Y. 657,) says: "These licenses to sell liquor are not contracts between the State and the person licensed, giving the latter vested rights protected on general principles and by the Constitution of the United States against subsequent legislation, nor are they property in any legal or constitutional sense. They have neither the qualities of a contract nor of property, but are merely temporary permits to do what would otherwise be an offense against the general law. They form a part of the internal Police system of the State, are issued in the exercise of its Police powers, and are subject to the direction of the State Government, which may modify or continue as it may deem fit. The judgment appealed from must be affirmed with costs.

It is understood that a number of other cases in the same neighborhood held in abeyance preceding this decision, will now probably be brought to immediate trial.

RESULT OF A GAME OF MARBLES.

A serious disturbance arising from a quarrel between two boys, occurred in Bayonne, N. J., yesterday, and resulted in the injury of three men. The boys quarreled about a game of marbles, and other boys took part on either side in the fight which ensued, then the parents of the boys became involved in the quarrel, and finally a gang of laborers who had stopped to see the fun, became engaged in a desperate fight, which required the entire Police force of the city, under command of Chief Whitney, to suppress. During the mêlée, Thomas Han was struck on the head with a club and seriously injured, Charles Williams had one of his ribs broken, and John Roach had his head cut open and one of his ribs broken, while several others sustained injuries of a less serious nature. The Chief of Police and his men made five arrests, and the prisoners were locked up to await an examination. The riot caused intense excitement throughout the city.

WHITSUNDAY AT OLD TRINITY.

The music at Trinity next Sunday morning (10:30) will be Gounod's Messe Solennelle, a chorus from Beethoven's Engedi, and an anthem of Barnby. The musical services will be directed by Mr. A. H. Messiter, organist and choirmaster, and the orchestra of thirty-five performers will be under the bâton of Mr. Henry Carter, the organist of the great organ. Mr. F. H. Bradley will occupy the organ seat while Mr. Carter is leading the orchestra. The orchestra will play Beethoven's Larghetto, from the Symphony in D, at the close of the service.

CONVENTION OF LONG ISLAND EPISCOPALIANS.

The annual Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island opened its session yesterday morning at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague streets, Brooklyn. There were present ninety-four clergymen and several laymen, including Mayor Hunter, of St. Luke's; Senator John A. King, of the parish of Little Neck; Judge Gilbert, of St. Paul's; Col. Julian Allen, of the Church of the Messiah, and Wm. Floyd Jones, of Grace Church, South Oyster Bay. The proceedings commenced with devotional exercises, which were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Snively, Babcock, Haskins, and Dr. Noah Schenck. Bishop A. N. Littlejohn then delivered his charge, which was an analysis of the deficiencies of the Christian priesthood. The clergy, he said, were amenable to three classes of earthly judges, the world, themselves, and posterity. The first would prove severe, the second partial, and the third approaching to fairness. After mentioning some of the extenuating circumstances which ministers might plead, he asserted that the Church was too generously easy in admitting persons to the ministry without proper educational qualification or native talent. He thought the canonical fences were sufficiently high, but were "too often crawled through by the consent of those inside." After the charge holy communion was administered to the clergy at the hands of the Bishop, which was followed by an intermission of thirty minutes. At 1:30 P. M. the convention reassembled, Bishop Littlejohn in the chair. Election of officers of the convention for the ensuing year was the first business in order, and resulted in the re-election of Bishop Littlejohn as President; Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, Secretary; Rev. Edmund D. Cooper, Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Alexander V. Blake, Treasurer. Bishop Littlejohn next delivered his annual address, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The resolutions concerning the ritual which were passed at the last General Convention have proved inefficient in restraining excesses and promoting ritual uniformity; therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that a law should be enacted which shall secure uniformity and preserve the Church from the unseemly and pernicious diversities which are increasing and threaten the peace and integrity of the Church; and further

Resolved, That the deputies to the General Convention from this diocese be and are hereby requested to use their utmost efforts to procure the enactment of such a law.

A resolution was also adopted admitting to seats in the Convention delegates from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Greenpoint, and the Church of the Resurrection, of Richmond Hill. Reports from special committees were next read, and adjournment took place. At the evening session Bishop Littlejohn delivered a discourse, the subject of which was "Preaching."

POLICE MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, it was resolved that in pursuance of the power conferred by section 1, chapter 755 of the laws of 1874, the Police force be increased by adding to the number of patrolmen 100 men, to be appointed from time to time during the year commencing Jan. 1, 1874. Commissioner Duryee offered a resolution that no member of the Police force who may have resigned under charges, or been dismissed for breaches of discipline, shall be eligible for reappointment, which was referred to Committee on Rules and Discipline. The revised estimates for the ensuing year were presented to the board, and laid over for further consideration. A proposition from J. Pickard and H. B. Stevens to clean the streets and remove the ashes and garbage in the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards for $9,455 per month, and a proposition from Robert C. Brown to do the same work in the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards for $6,720 per month, were referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning. The Superintendent of Street-cleaning was directed to reduce the pay of the scow-trimmers in his employ from $2 50 to $1 50 per day, and in lieu of the deduction from their pay to allow them to pick up all rags and other refuse matter from the dumps and sell the same for their own benefit. The Committee on Station-houses was instructed to take into consideration the subject of making a contract for the supply of fuel to the department for the ensuing year. Detectives Elder, King, Fields, and Lyon were allowed to receive $550 each from William K. Soutter, of Staten Island, as a reward for the capture of the masked burglars who robbed his residence last Winter. Patrolman Ambrose F. Clark and Doorman William Geary, of the First Precinct, were dismissed the department.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort has transmitted the following revised estimates of the expenses of the Department of Public Works to Mayor Havemeyer, as Commissioner of the Board of Apportionment:

Titles of Appropriations.	Amounts.
Aqueduct repairs and maintenance	$125,000
Boulevard, roads, and avenues, maintenance of	75,000
Contingencies, Department of Public Works	5,000
Flagging sidewalks, and fencing vacant lots in front of City property	2,000
Free floating baths	9,000
Lamps and gas, old wards	650,000
Lamps and gas, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	124,000
Public buildings, construction and repairs	50,000
Public drinking hydrants and urinals	5,000
Removing obstructions in streets and avenues	2,500
Repairing and keeping in order wooden and concrete pavements	50,000
Roads and avenues, and sprinkling	25,000
Repairing and renewal of pipes, stopcocks, &c.	85,000
Salaries, Department of Public Works	155,000
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	75,000
Street improvements, for street signs, &c.	2,500
Streets, repaving and repairs to stone pavements	100,000
Supplies for and cleaning public offices	50,000
Wells and pumps, repairing and cleaning	1,500
Paving and planking at West Washington Market	2,000
Total	$1,593,500

A communication of Commissioner Van Nort, accompanying the estimates, states that the present appropriation of $50,000 for gas for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, or the annexed district, is insufficient, and that the aggregate cost of lighting those wards will be $124,000. It also recites that the revised estimates show a total reduction of $41,000 over the previous ones, and a reduction of 50 per cent. as compared with the expenditures of 1871—the year preceding Commissioner Van Nort's accession to the office.

RAILROAD NOTES.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Ithaca and Athens and Geneva and Ithaca Railroad Companies, held at Ithaca on the 14th inst., a consolidation of the two roads into one corporation was effected, and the following Directors and officers elected: Directors—Ezra Cornell, Alonzo B. Cornell, New-York; F. C. Cornell, Charles H. Blair, Francis M. Finch, Rufus Bates, C. M. Titus, John Runsey, and George McChain, Ithaca; Wm. W. Wright, Wm. Hall, and F. W. Prince, Geneva; and John A. Nichols, Spencer Springs, New-York. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. Ezra Cornell, President; Chas. M. Titus, Vice President; Charles H. Blair, Secretary; George McChain, Treasurer. The road makes direct connection in the south with the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Sayre, Penn., and with the Erie at Waverley, and in the north with the New-York Central Railroad and Sodus Point and Southern to Lake Ontario. The coal tonnage of the road for year 1873 was very large, the road being unable to carry the amount offered. But the consolidation of the two roads under one management, however, has obviated this, and the coal tonnage thus far for the year 1874 is about double that of last year.

The Syracuse Northern and the Ontario Shore Railroads have been leased by the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, an arrangement which gives the latter road control of the business of Northern New-York. When the Ontario Shore Road is completed, there will be a through line from Niagara Falls to Ogdensburg, where it will connect with the Portland and Ogdensburg, with branches to Rome, Cape Vincent, and Syracuse.

The members of the Produce Exchange, yesterday, by a vote of 427 to 46, vested in the Board of Directors the right to determine as to how a vote shall be taken by ballot or in open meeting.

ELECTION OF HARLEM RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

The stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company yesterday elected as Directors Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Wm. C. Wetmore, Augustus Schell, A. P. Baylis, James H. Banker, John B. Dutcher, Joseph Harker, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Robert J. Niven, Cornelius M. Meserole, Chauncey M. Depew, and Lewis G. Morris.

A FATAL DRUNKEN AFFRAY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 19.—A fatal affray occurred at Cherry Creek, Pontotoc County, Miss., last Thursday. The parties engaged were W. Garner, Sim. McCoy, Sam. Reeder, W. McCoy, Sr., Lark Milam, and George McCoy. Fire-arms were freely used, and W. Garner was shot dead. Lark Milam received three shots, but is not seriously injured. W. McCoy, Sr., had an arm broken, and Sim. McCoy was slightly bruised. The men had all been friends before the terrible affair, and were, in fact, all related to each other. No cause is assigned for the deadly collision other than that they were under the influence of liquor.

A PHYSICIAN CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

LEWISTON, Me. May 19.—The case of Dr. Peleg B. Trask, charged with manslaughter for the death of an infant through criminal negligence, was given to the jury on Monday evening. The jury was out all night, and this morning rendered a verdict of guilty.

THE MILL RIVER DISASTER.

LATEST DETAILS.

Continued from First Page.

for the dead being in progress. Even some of the manufacturers, to whom the majority of the people look for the incentive to action, shut themselves up in their houses and fret. Mr. Skinner, it is stated, has signified his intentions not to rebuild his factory, and Mr. Spellman certainly told me that he would not erect his.

The feeling against reservoirs is so strong in Williamsburg that it will be some time before it can be overcome. In Mr. Spellman's judgment anybody who has a factory hereafter on the old sites must run them by steam, which he considers too expensive and unlikely to repay the man who attempts it. Williamsburg, therefore, is in a sad plight. Still, all her leading men are not so craven as to yield to this blow without making one more attempt at the re-establishment of the once pretty and thriving town. They are ready to shake off the apathy of grief now paralyzing them, and to exert themselves manfully, if the Legislature and large cities will only aid them.

VISIT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

They look with special interest to the visit of the Legislative Committee to-day. This body, comprising Senators Edson, of Hampshire; Nye, of the Second District, and Wardwell, of Essex, with Representatives Billings, Blunt, Wilson, Bosworth, Robinson, Jenkins, Jones, and Howes, with the Clerk and Sergeant at Arms, arrived this morning by the train from Springfield, which arrived at Northampton at 9 o'clock.

EXAMINING THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

Carriages were at the depot, and took the party and the Selectmen of Northampton to the opening of the valley, every step of which was carefully inspected and examined. On the meadow flats the party halted to observe the operations of the volunteers, and afterward started up the road by Sol Warner's Hill until they reached the little wooden carpenter's shop that has served for a morgue since Saturday. The committee arrived at the proper moment, for two newly-recovered bodies had just been brought in, followed by an expectant crowd of men and women looking for missing relatives. The woman was identified first as Mrs. Hogan, and afterward by different persons as Mrs. Spencer Bartlett, whom the corpse subsequently turned out to be. The committee hastened from the now famous shanty, and hurried on to Cook's Dam bluff, overhanging the site of Leeds, the ruins of this place. They wandered through for more than an hour, and heard the well-known tale of the calamity from the lips of the suffering survivors. From this point, accompanied by some of its principal men, the visitors passed on over the hill to Haydenville where they alighted and lingered on the river bank for some time. Once more they pushed on, accompanied by the Haydens, Skinner, Bodman, Starkweather, Selectmen of Northampton; Bassett, the contractor, who had the reservoir constructed, and Emery Walls, the engineer, who conducted the construction through Williamsburg. The party passed to the reservoir, whither also went the James Brothers, Mr. Nash, and other prominent manufacturers.

THE ARRIVAL AT THE RESERVOIR.

When the dam was attained everybody descended to the gap, and stood at the base of the treacherous wall. A careful examination was made of the bottom, the wall, the earth, fillings, and the surroundings.

THE CONTRACTOR ATTEMPTS TO EXONERATE HIMSELF.

Little was said until Mr. Bassett, taking a copy of the specifications contained in the original contract under which the dam had been built, called the attention of the members to what he termed the evidence of their fulfillment, and the consequent exoneration from blame of himself and those who acted for him.

SWEEPING CONDEMNATION OF THE WORK.

The words had scarcely dropped from his lips when Col. Wilson, of Boston, a well-known engineer, who had constructed the Hartford reservoir twenty years ago, and who had accompanied the committee as an expert, remarked: "This dam was not built according to the specifications of that paper in your hand." "But, Sir," interrupted Mr. Basset, "they are—" "Excuse me, Sir," replied the Colonel; "you are talking now to a man who fully understands this kind of thing and can see just how it is, Mr. Bassett. We are standing on your own witness, and its testimony condemns you."

THE RESERVOIR NOT BUILT ACCORDING TO CONTRACT.

The Colonel then proceeded to point out to the astounded contractor, his engineer, Mr. Wells, and the no-less surprised legislative committee, that the specifications had called for the building of the foundation wall at least three feet below the bottom of the reservoir, whereas it was built only upon that bottom between which and the wall the water was found to pass easily, created a leak, and eventually upset the latter. Again the embankment protector of this wall was forty feet narrower than the contract specified it should have been. "In short," said Col. Wilson, "the specifications have been entirely disregarded, and the accident which has desolated this once fair valley, was inevitable. The only wonder is that it did not occur before. The terrible neglect and gross ignorance displayed in the construction of the dam was criminal, and its recent evil consequences, murder."

APPREHENSIONS OF A DISASTER.

In talking of the event to me later, Col. Wilson said that he could not regard it as an accident, because the dam could not hold any body of water in, as the earth at the bottom, under the wall, was slowly but surely washed away daily. Joel Hayden said that such had ever been his father's, the late Governor's, opinion, and so strongly fixed in this belief had he been that he issued a standing order in the foundry to the hands to leave the benches and building the moment they heard the word "reservoir" shouted in the street, and take refuge on the high ground.

CONFERENCE WITH BUSINESS MEN AT WILLIAMSBURG.

The Legislative Committee returned to Williamsburg about 4 o'clock and dined. An hour later they met in an upper room and heard the statements of the mill-owners and business men. Louis Bodman said that Williamsburg wanted the Legislature to appropriate, to cover its losses on public roads, highways, and bridges, $114,500, to wit: For the Ash Hall road, three miles long, $20,000; for Bullard's Bridge, $3,000; Grist-mill Bridge and approaches, $8,000; Mill street and bridge, $11,000; the road from Mill street to the depot, including two large bridges, $30,000; three bridges from Carr street to Haydenville, $15,000; the road between, $2,500; Haydenville wanted for its three bridges $6,000 apiece; for the road to the Northampton line through Haydenville, $7,000. Mr. Brewster, a civil engineer of this place, who knew what the bridges, mostly of iron, and the roads, nearly all to be filled in, must cost, told the committee that he deemed the estimates very low. Assessor Nash was then asked of how much he estimated the loss of the valuation of taxable property. He said about $500,000; last year the Assessor's valuation was $1,574,000. Now he thought that with the prospect of the factories and workshops being rebuilt the loss would not exceed half a million. If, however, these were not going to be reconstructed nor the roads to be filled in and made practical by the Legislature the place must degenerate to its condition one hundred years ago, as the creeks and bed of the river, the only way of returning to Northampton, were too dangerous to admit of their passage after sundown.

RETURN OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee then adjourned to hear further testimony on this subject in Boston, on Thursday morning, the day on which they hope to make their final report to the Legislature. They left Northampton by the 7 o'clock train.

BURYING THE DEAD.

Funerals continued to-day in nearly all the villages, notably at Williamsburg, where little George Roberts, who had such a miraculous escape from drowning Saturday, was the sole mourner at the obsequies of his parents and two sisters. These were taken to Rollins Ford, N. H., for interment. Other funerals occurred in different townships, and all the recovered bodies except the three unrecognized children were taken away or buried. No inquests were held, and to-morrow, should any bodies be discovered as anticipated, an inquest is not more likely to be had.

THE CONTRACTOR AND ENGINEER OF THE DAM BRANDED AS MURDERERS.

The cause of the disaster is not known, and no official condemnation, despite the popular inclinations to obtain one, has been or is likely to be uttered here. Mr. Skinner was not slow to express his opinion of Bassett and Wells. He told them before the committee and visitors that they were murderers and ought to be hanged. Hundreds of the operatives heard these words, and the gentlemen may think themselves very lucky to have escaped alive from Williamsburg, considering the feeling of the people, as shown in this case of Mr. Spellman, who, by the way, positively averred before the committee that he did not detain Cheney when he rode from the dam on Saturday. Mr. Spellman's friends consider the episode at the reservoir to-day as certain to divert popular ill-feeling from him, and to fix it on the shoulders of the contractor and engineer.

LOSSES OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. Skinner said yesterday that his loss was over $100,000, and that he would be unable to build up even a house for his family. Hayden says that the statement made in a New-York paper about his having lost every cent is untrue. He is very well off, all things considered, and owes no man anything. Warner and Chetlow say that they cannot rebuild their mills for some time, if ever.

RELIEF FLOWING IN.

Relief contributions are pouring into the committee's hands at the Town Hall, where Mr. Luther Bodman and other members of the Finance Board sat all day. The total receipts up to this writing by the Relief Committee amounts to $3,600, of which the Anthon Memorial Church, New-York, sent $95 95; E. H. R. Lyman, of New-York, $200; Victor Bishop, Nassau street, New-York, $25; Mitteneang Church, Massachusetts, $70; H. L. Pearce, Boston, telegraphed that he had sent a check for $500, and one from H. L. Dawes, for $200; and H. & F. D. Blake, of New-York, wrote Mr. James a letter, received to-day, telling him that they had collected $1,500 from prominent merchants, as announced in your issue to-day. The first installment of this sum is on its way to Williamsburg, for distribution among the sufferers. It has been proposed here, if the Legislature makes the appropriation sought, to build the roads and bridges first and then to apply the remainder to the erection of houses for those who have lost the homes they had built with their savings. A proposition has been made here to devote the surplus $14,000 remaining from income of the Smith charity fund, which amounted to over a million dollars, left for the benefit of widows and orphans and people in distress. Among the subscriptions received to-day were one from H. C. Meyer, of New-York University, to $2,000. Mr. Hayden is apprised by his relation, Mr. S. H. Crosby, Boston, of the receipt of $500 for his district

FURTHER OPERATION.

There was another meeting of citizens to-night at the Town Hall to map out the programme for to-morrow. One thousand men have been employed, in addition to those already engaged to go into the valley. Teams and trains will carry provisions to the inhabitants. A town meeting will be held here on Friday to discuss the question of roads and bridges. The troops and Police from Holyoke and Springfield are doing duty in the valley, as on Monday night, and the men of the place assist them. All is quiet and the weather now is very fine. The number of persons missing now whose names have been ascertained does not exceed three or four.

APPOINTMENT OF A RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 19.—At a public meeting held here yesterday in aid of the sufferers by the Mill River disaster, the following gentlemen were appointed a financial committee to receive funds and make distribution of the same: Luther Bodman, President of the Hampshire County Bank, of Northampton; Wm. Skinner, of Skinnerville; Joel Hayden, of the firm of Hayden, Gere & Co., of Haydenville; Hon. Lewis Bodman, of Williamsburg, and Col. J. L. Otis, of Leeds. All remittances in cash or drafts should be made to Luther Bodman, Treasurer of the Relief Committee, Northampton, Mass.

RELIEF FROM THE CITIZENS OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 19.—At a meeting of citizens held in the City Hall, to-day, committees were appointed and other arrangements made for sending prompt relief to the sufferers by the Mill River disaster. Three thousand dollars was subscribed at the meeting. A committee of five was appointed to visit the scene of the flood.

AID FROM WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 19.—The balance of the Chicago Relief Fund, amounting to $1,700, has been given to the Hampshire County sufferers.

AN APPROPRIATION FROM CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, May 19.—In the Legislature this morning a resolution was passed under a suspension of the rules appropriating for the aid of the sufferers by the late catastrophe at Williamsburg, Mass, the sum of $10,000 from the State Treasury, the same to be expended under the supervision of Gov. Ingersoll, if required. A committee was also raised to ascertain what legislation is necessary for the better protection of lives hazarded by poorly constructed reservoirs.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We acknowledge the receipt of additional amounts in aid of the sufferers by the Massachusetts flood:

Amount previously reported in morning papers, May 19	$1,750	A. S. Barnes & Co.	100
J. C. Howe & Co.	300	W. & J. Sloan	100
Bauendahl & Co.	100	Pastor Walkinshaw & Co.	100
Storrs Bros. & Co.	100	Hardt & Co.	100
Woodward, Lawrence & Co.	100	Forstman & Co.	100
Evening Post	100	Cary & Co.	100
Kuh, Kupfer & Silverman	25	Hahlo & Stieglitz	50
Lewis Bros. & Co.	100	Haslehurst & Bro.	50
E. Oelberman & Co.	100	Christy, Shepherd & Garrett	50
Carlos Bardwell, Esq.	100	E. Wicks	25
Taylor, Gibson & Wilson	100	Stadler & Co.	25
Spaulding, Swift & Co.	50	Mrs. A. J. Garvey	25
E. O. Tufts & Co.	50	Johnson & Hyde	25
Whitman & Phelps	50	N. Sullivan & Co.	100
David Valentine & Co.	50	Wilson G. Hunt	50
Halsted, Haines & Co.	100	Anderson, Starr & Co.	25
Henry & John Paret	50	James Wilde, Jr., & Co.	50
Mills & Gibb	50	Collins, Downing & Co.	50
Carhart, Whitford & Co.	50	Anthony & Hall	100
Peake, Opdyke & Co.	50	Pomeroy & Plummer	100
Tefft, Griswold & Co.	50	Hardt & Lindgens	50
Devlin & Co.	50	Chase, Stewart & Co.	50
D. Appleton & Co.	100	Cash	50
Bartlett, Reed & Co.	50	Total	$5,100

for which check has been sent to Relief Committee.

Very respectfully yours,
C. H. & F. D. BLAKE,
Nos. 79 and 81 Worth street.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 19, 1874.

THE PEACH DISTRICTS.

APPEARANCE OF MYRIADS OF BUGS—WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT-TREES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 19.—Within the last two weeks a species of black bug has appeared in countless numbers in the peach orchards near Denton, Caroline County, Md., and has done serious damage in that locality. In one nursery the grafted stocks of 83,000 trees were entirely killed. The insect is even capable of destroying large trees, as it thickly covers the leaves and prevents vegetation. None of the ordinary means of destroying insects seem to avail, as this scourge is very tenacious of life, and a liquid application that will kill the tree does not affect it. It resembles the rose-bug, and is regarded by entomologists as a similar pest to the cherry achid. Thus far no serious damage has been done to fruit-bearing orchards, though the presence of the bug is reported in peach districts about Middletown. Specimens of the insect will be sent to the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 19.—The Executive Committee of the United States Centennial Commission held a meeting to-day in the rooms of the commission, Mr. Daniel J. Morrell presiding. The following members of the committee were present: Alfred T. Goshorn, of Ohio; Walter W. Wood, of Virginia; James T. Earle, of Maryland; John G. Stevens, of New-Jersey; Alexander R. Boteler, of West Virginia; William Henry Parsons, of Texas; Lewis Waln Smith, of Georgia. The meeting was for the purpose of agreeing upon the report of the committee, which will be presented to the commission to-morrow.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE MANCHA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Additional information in regard to the loss of the steam-ship Mancha, while bound from Nagasaki for Shanghai, shows that on the 16th of March, the day after she sunk the Japanese fishing boat, her coal bunkers gave way and her engine-rooms were flooded, stopping the engines, and on the 17th the vessel had become water-logged. Mr. Crocker and Mr. Jones succeeded in getting into a small boat, but afterward leaped into the sea and were drowned, leaving as the only survivors of the fifty persons on the Mancha the five mentioned in previous dispatches.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

L. T. H. sends us $5 for "the relief of the Hampshire sufferers." We have forwarded the money to Messrs. C. H. & F. D. Blake, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth street.

We are indebted to Purser Almiroty, of the steam-ship Columbia, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Cuba mail-package.

Jonas Oppenheim, a German peddler, fifty years old, while insane, committed suicide at his residence, No. 173 Rivington street, yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a razor.

"Joe" Coburn, the notorious pugilist, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday on an indictment charging him with feloniously assaulting a Third avenue car conductor. He pleaded not guilty.

Yesterday was a busy day in the Post Office. The Herder carried away 30,200 letters, the Crescent City 1,553, and the City of New-York 2,836, in all 34,580. There were received by the Columbus 3,000, and by the Atlas 16,200.

John Martin was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged by an officer of the Sixth Precinct with selling unstamped cigars in the street. He was held for examination in $100 bail.

The St. George Cricket Club will play the Merions of Philadelphia to-day and to-morrow. The match will commence at 2 o'clock P. M. On 30th inst. the match with the Germantown club will be played in the above city.

The trial of Charles Callender was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict and a jury. The cross-examination of Mr. Columbus Stevenson occupied the entire day without developing anything beyond what he stated in the former trial, and which was fully reported in THE TIMES on that occasion.

The steam-ship Columbus arrived at this port yesterday from Cuba at 10:30 A. M., having made the voyage in three days and sixteen hours, this being the quickest time on record from Havana to this port. She sailed from Havana on Friday last at 6:30 P. M., having made the trip out in four days one hour and thirty minutes, carrying the largest cargo ever shipped from this port to Havana. This voyage of seven days seventeen hours and thirty minutes is the quickest on record.

Among the passengers on the Baltic, of the White Star Line, which arrived here Monday, was Mlle. Victoria, the "queen of the lofty wire." The lady, who has a great reputation in Europe for her graceful though daring feats on the trapeze, comes to this country to fill an engagement with Mr. P. T. Barnum, and will perform at the Hippodrome. On the arrival of Mlle. Victoria she was escorted to the Sturtevant House, and yesterday, for the first time, she appeared before a New-York audience. After the close of last night's entertainment the band of the Hippodrome serenaded Mlle. Victoria at her hotel.

The fourteenth May Anniversary of the Baptist Sunday-schools was held yesterday afternoon in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Second avenue and Tenth street. About 700 children were present, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Fulton, Mr. Daniel Martin, and Rev. M. Schulter. The band of the Seventy-first Regiment accompanied the singing. In the evening the annual meeting of the teachers of the Sunday-schools connected with the Southern New-York Baptist Association was held at the Calvary Baptist Church, West Twenty-third street. Rev. R. S. MacArthur presided, and delivered a suitable address.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance of $2,647,801 43 in the city Treasury.

The Bishop of the diocese confirmed forty-seven candidates for the ministry Sunday evening, at St. Paul's Church, Rev. Newland Maynard, Pastor.

The semi-annual inspection of the Brooklyn Police was commenced yesterday in the State Arsenal, on Portland avenue, by Gen. Jourdan and Inspector Waddy.

Ex-City Treasurer Sprague, the Commissioners of Charity, and Ex-Deputy Tax Collector Gill will appear in the Court of Sessions on Thursday to have days set for their respective trials.

A meeting of the citizens of Greenpoint will be held at No. 121 Frankfort street, this evening, at which it is expected to perfect an organization to run boats on the Greenpoint ferries.

Superintendent Folk yesterday issued a general order to the Police Captains, directing them to instruct their men to make daily reports of all new buildings in the course of erection, and of buildings undergoing alterations.

Mrs. Maloney, the woman who struck the watchman Herman Schmidt with a brick, on the night of the 12th inst., was arrested yesterday. Schmidt, who is lying at the Long Island College Hospital, has not yet been pronounced out of danger.

Dr. Chas. Corey has made an examination of the mental condition of Kate Stoddard, at present under indictment for the murder of Chas. Goodrich, and also of Sarah Merrigan, charged with the murder of Margaret Hamill. Dr. Corey has not yet made any report.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company have elected the following officers: S. B. Chittenden, President; William H. Taylor, Vice President; William R. Sheldon, Secretary; Henry W. Sage, Treasurer. Executive Committee—S. B. Chittenden, Henry W. Sage, Alfred S. Barnes, Robert Turner, Nathan G. Morgan.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis has given an opinion, at the solicitation of some Democrats, to the effect that Controller Schroeder's resignation was complete when his notification of that event to the City Clerk was made public, and that the Controller has no power to withdraw the resignation without the consent of the appointing power, which the opinion states to be the Board of Aldermen. Wm. M. Evarts is understood to have given a similar opinion. Notwithstanding these opinions it is generally believed that the Democrats will not contest the matter in the courts.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. James S. Busch, Chaplain of the Church of the Ascension, at Factoryville, has gone on a trip to California, to be absent during the Summer. Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New-York, will fill his pulpit during his absence.

The new railroad on the north shore of Staten Island is progressing slowly near Factoryville, where a portion of the roadway has already been graded. The corporate authorities of New-Brighton have entered a protest against the laying of a branch track from the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Bergen Point, which was in contemplation by the Central Railroad Company, to meet the new road on the Jersey side of the ferry, and the company now propose to run a ferry from the terminus of the road near Factoryville direct to New-York by steam-boats.

LONG ISLAND.

A young man is traveling Queens County in the confidence interest. He has already been heard from at Glen Cove, Greenvale, Wheatley, Searington, Westbury, Jericho, and Oyster Bay. At Westbury he waited upon Mr. Richard Titus, and, using the name of Mr. Elias Lewis, Jr., of Brooklyn—formerly of Westbury—was permitted to remain over night. In the morning he was missing, and with him a valuable watch. He operated in a precisely similar manner at the house of Mr. Robert Gillespie, in Wheatley; and at Searington he waited upon the Messrs. Searing, representing that he was a clerk in the store of Messrs. Valentine, Bergen & Co., of Brooklyn, but, fortunately, did not get an opportunity to steal anything. He makes free use of the names of other persons well known on the island, and has done quite a thriving business in the way of free board.

NEW-JERSEY.

The first colored juryman ever drawn in Hudson County served yesterday in a case tried in the Court of Common Pleas.

The annual Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New-Jersey will be held in Grace Church, Newark, on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

Alderman Nicholas J. Fredericks, of Newark, died Monday night of pneumonia at his residence, No. 36 Lafayette street. Deceased was a prominent Republican politician, and for many years a leading member of the Union Street M. E. Church.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, James Rutherford, residing at No. 58 Sussex street, Newark, while intoxicated brutally beat one of his children and stabbed it in the cheek with a butcher-knife, inflicting a very painful though not fatal wound. He also attacked his wife with the same weapon, but she succeeded in making her escape. He was finally arrested and committed to the County Jail to await trial.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

MASS-MEETINGS IN SUPPORT OF THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 18.—A very large meeting of eight-hour men was held to-night in Horticultural Hall, and was addressed by Prof. Carr and others. Resolutions against the repeal of the Eight-hour law were adopted.

CHICAGO, May 19.—At a mass-meeting of working men, last night, after a long speech by Mr. Trevellick, resolutions were adopted indorsing the platform of the National Convention, and denouncing the effort to abrogate the Eight-hour law.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The working men's mass-meeting held here last night at Legislative Hall, under the auspices of the Central Committee, was largely attended. The resolutions adopted, among other things, demand the adoption of the eight-hour system and the removal of Architect Mullett; deprecate the introduction of coolies as a dangerous system, threatening the existence of enlightened workmen, and favor a people's freight railroad and the opening of water communication by the Government. Several speeches were made.

CANADA.

NO TIDINGS OF THE STEAM-SHIP TROJAN—LABOR DIFFICULTIES SETTLED.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 19.—The River St. John is rising fast in consequence of the recent rain, and the hopes of the lumber men are reviving.

The Anchor Line steamer Trojan is now generally given up, this being her fortieth day from London, and no tidings from her of any kind.

The mill operatives have given notice that they have abandoned the eighth section of their constitution, which required members not work in the same mill with those not belonging to the association. This will have the effect of settling all difficulties.

QUEBEC, May 19.—The Minister of Marine has granted permission to the Dutch steamer Watergurs to proceed to Montreal.

A strong south-east wind is prevailing, which is rapidly bringing in the fleet reported in the river below.

THE STEAM-SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.

LEWES, Del., May 19.—The report that the steam-ship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, had arrived at the Breakwater is a mistake. The signal of another vessel was mistaken for that of the Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; market dull and weak; sales of fair to choice Steers at $5 25@$5 85; Stockers, $4@$5 20; shipments, 3,800. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market fairly active for good grades; dull for others at $4 90@$5 25 for common to fair; $5 35@$6 for medium to extra; shipments, 8,000. Sheep—Receipts, 800; market moderately active at $4 80@$6 37½ for poor to good.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Herder, for Hamburg.—Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, M. A. Bernheimer, Miss Ostava Torriani, Mrs. Tornquist-Massmann, Hugo Massmann, Geo. Schneider, Miss Josephine Schneider, Miss Marie Schneider, Mrs. Rosa Bendit, Miss M. Bendit, Miss H. Bendit, Miss B. Bendit, Mrs. F. Jacob, Miss Bertha Jacob, Simon Hesslein, John F. Iden, John F. Iden, Jr., Miss Mary Iden, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Guade and infant, John Kramer, Mrs. John Kramer, Mrs. B. Hee, Mrs. Marie Hee, Mr. and Mrs. A. Landsberg, Mrs. Augusta Black, Miss Julia Black, Master Isidor Black, Miss Ida Black, Miss Daisy Black, Master Wm. Black, Mr. and Mrs. F. Schuchardt, Mrs. Anna Rocke, Miss Henriette Rocke, Peter Beule, M. Jäger, Jan Zachert, Theodor Spothelfer, Mrs. Marie Anderson, Casimir Kuntz, Herm Sachs, Mrs. Elise Speer, Adolphe Schilyko, Jacob Bornheuser, Mrs. Clare Leberer, Henry Thede, Ludw. Arnold, Geo. Marshall, Jr., Mrs. A. R. Kemter, Jas. Haug, John Mesner, Adam Heerdt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:40 | Sun sets......7:14 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate...1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, May 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Herder, (Ger.,) Fischer, Hamburg, Knauth, Nachod & Khune; Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Vindicator, Martin, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Endeavor, Montfort, Boston, Marcus, Hunter & Co.; Brage, (Norw.,) Larsen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Teteus & Bockmann; Puracca, (Br.,) Linton, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Maria Christina, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Gloucester, Eng., Slocovich & Co.; Koraso Primo, (Ital.,) Marii, Penarth Roads, Lauro, Story & Co.; Marie, (Ger.,) Schibert, Rio de Janeiro, J. E. Ward & Co.; Alexander, (Norw.,) Helmfeldt, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rocket, Atkinson, Curacoa, T. Foulke.

Brigs Alice Ida, (Br.,) Toner, Bay Visto, P. I. Nevius & Son; L. Staples, Stowers, Seville, Carver & Barnes; Memphis, McBurnie, Yarmouth, N. S., C. W. Bertaux.

Schrs. Moses B. Bramhall, Gillett, Vera Cruz, Evans, Ball & Co.; Edwin Janet, (Br.,) Roberts, Harbor Island, Jos. Eneas; Rosalie, (Br.,) Albury, Harbor Island, J. Eneas.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston May 11, and Key West 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Columbus Reed, Havana May 15, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah May 16, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston May 16, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richwond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Oasis, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Bremen 34 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. No date, on Sable Island Banks, spoke fishing schrs. J. W. Nickerson, (of Dartmouth,) with 300 quintals fish, and Gen. Grant, (of Boothbay,) with 200 quintals. The O. is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Ship Glenzorse, (of Liverpool,) Stephenson, Calcutta Jan. 19, with mdse. to John D. Wood & Co.

Bark Kong Eystein, (Norw.,) Ericksen, Gloucester, Eng., March 30, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Elilsif, (Norw.,) Hague, Stavenger 63 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Palermo, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Grover, Bremen April 5, in ballast to Heney & Parker.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Carlisle, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Daphne, (Norw.,) Olsen, Liverpool 56 ds., with salt to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co.

Bark Silo, (Norw.,) Tellefsen, Newcastle, Eng., 74 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Onni, (Russ.,) Dahlberg, Belfast 54 ds., via Hampton Roads, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Dartmouth, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Liverpool 56 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Prospereno Palasso, (Ital.,) Montanio, Bristol 54 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Prodromo, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, London 56 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Peglie, (Ital.,) Graffano, Brest 50 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Cecilia, (Ital.,) Castagnola, Palermo 62 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to John C. Seager.

Bark Heidrun, (Norw.,) Scharffenberg, Barrow March 25, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Immanuele, (Norw.,) Thue, London March 17, via Hampton Roads May 16, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Royal Harrie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wimers, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Youngsters, (of Sunderland,) Ogle, Charente 78 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales. May 7, lat. 42 54, lon. 58 40, spoke bark Annapolis, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) from St. John, N. B., for Bristol, Eng.

Brig D. R. Stockwell, (of Bangor,) Harding, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar to Lunt Bros.

Brig Mary E. Pennell, (of Harrington,) Eaton, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.

Brig Sportsman, (of Boston,) Blanchard, Caibarien 15 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Peri, (of Eastport,) Perkins, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar and melado to F. O. Matthiessen & Weichers.

Brig Hazard, (Norw.,) Anderson, London 65 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Brig Pathfinder, (of Digby, N. S.,) Cousins, Caibarien 13 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Zwei Gebruder, (Ger.,) Ulken, Rio Grande do Sul Feb. 4, with hides, wool, &c., to Gossler & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator April 6 in lon. 32.

Brig Rio, (of London,) McDonald, Guantanamo 20 ds., with sugar to H. S. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Grace Davis, (of Portland,) Davis, Mantanzas 12 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.

Schr. J. T. Hibbard, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Henderson, Black River, Jam., 26 ds., with logwood and coffee to A. H. Salomon & Co.

Schr. Wm. Wilson, (of Rockland,) Jones, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Gossler & Co.

Schr. Abbott Devereaux, (of Boston,) Rich, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores, &c., to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Charles E. Paige, (of Philadelphia,) Grace, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Statesman, (of Machias,) Wilcox, Two Rivers, N. S., 12 ds., with spiling to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Anthony Riley, Greenwood, Virginia May 16, Cape Henlopen, bearing N. W. 35 miles, spoke ship Premier, (Norw.,) from Hamburg for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lulu Ammerman, Pierson, Bermuda 5 ds., with part of cargo of ship Elizabeth Hamilton to J. Bigler & Co.

Schr. Express, (of Nassau,) Alber, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pineapples to F. J. Montell & Son.

Schr. Alamo, (of Machiasport,) Sanborn, L'Etang, N. B., 12 ds., with spiling to E. Richardson.

Schr. Ella Pressy, Pressy, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglas.

Schr. Southern Home, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Thomas, Maracaibo 11 ds., with coffee, &c., and three passengers to order—vessel to Penniston & Co.

Schr. Howard A. Hunt, (of Philadelphia,) Petersen, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Benjamin Rionda & Co.

Schr. B. I. Hazard, Bruce, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. M. E. Turner, Camp, Virginia.

Schr. C. Miller, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. S. C. Jayne, Hankin, Virginia.

Schr. Magellan, Hayden, Virginia.

Schr. Kate and Luella, Bonsell, Virginia.

Schr. S. A. Quinn, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. S. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Cassalier, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Carrie, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Bunnell, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Oliver H. Booth, Bennett, Baltimore.

Schr. Agnes D. Grace, (new,) Small, ——, in ballast to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Rosa Eppinger, (new,) Bayles, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Empire, Matthews, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. G. Russell, Stewart, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Henry Mundell, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. Alert, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. Wm. Mason, Wiley, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Mason, Bridgeport.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Urbana, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Josephine, Jones, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Copy, Mills, Stonybrook, for Albany.

Schr. A. H. Howe, Newbury, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. W. H. Davis, Wilson, Virginia.

Schr. David Millar, Sherer, Virginia.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Richmond.

Schr. P. A. Saunders, Godfrey, Richmond.

Schr. James Boyle, Smith, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Herder, for Hamburg; Elysia, for Glasgow; Crescent City, for Havana; barks Johann Kepler, for Bremen; Marie and Mercurius, for Queenstown; Talisman, for Baltimore; brigs Constante, for Tampico; Anglo, for Bridgewater, N. S.; Adelaide, for ——; schrs. Washington, for Brunswick, Ga.; Frank Treat, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Arr. steamers F. W. Bruns, from New-Yyrk; William Whilden, from Philadelphia; schrs. Sererene, from Eleuthera; Wm. F. McKewen, from Governor's Harbor; James Martin, from Boston.

Cld. steamers Lucile, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. Kennedy, for Providence; Fanny Cadwallader, for New-York; Octorara, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; ship Eliza McNeill, for San Francisco; barks Atrato, for Queenstown or Falmouth; Cleonice, for do.; Maria Madre, for do.; brig Harry, for West Indies; schrs. Laura E. Messer, for Boston; Wm. Tice, for Salem; L. A. Rose, for Lynn; James M. Fitzpatrick, for New-York; Grace Girdler, for New-York; Omaha, for New-Haven.

Sld. ship Macaulay, for Rotterdam; barks Eros, for Stettin; J. Yrc-Guiseppe, for Queenstown.

BOSTON, May 19. Arr. steamer Leopard, from Philadelphia.

Below, brig J. Brightman, from Mayaguez.

CHARLESTON, May 19.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York; Equator, from Philadelphia; bark Architect, from Bahia; bark Angelita, from Havana; schr. Maggie Mulney, from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 19.—Arr. bark Signal, from Iquique, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Edward, from Bremen.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 19.—Sld. schr. Arthur L., for Baltimore; passed in schr. Serene, from Governor's Island, for Baltimore. Arr. brig Robin, from Baltimore, for St. Jago.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 19.—Sld. His Majesty's ship Niobe, for Newfoundland, last night; the steamer Beta, for Bermuda and St. Thomas, last night; the steamer Nestorian, for Newfoundland and England, at noon, to-day.

The brig Fred. Thompson, 65 ds. from Charente, France, arr. last evening with a cargo of brandy.

The agents of the Anchor Line here now think that the steamer Trojan, 44 ds. out from Glasgow, is lost.

The steamer Falmouth sld. for Portland this afternoon.

LEWES, Del., May 19.—Arr. bark Harriet Campbell, 16 ds. from Demarara, via St. Thomas for orders.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 19.—Cld. bark Carolina, for Barcelona, and brig Cinque Gorelli, for Cette.

Sld. from the Passes, bark Gusta Helena.

The steam-ship Chilian is still on the bar.

SAVANNAH, May 19.—Arr. steam-ship San Jacinto, from New-York; bark Mary G. Reed, from Liverpool; schr. Stephen G. Hart, from New-York. Cld. bark Greye, for Cork for orders; schr. Ben Boreland, for New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 19.—Sld. for the United States, Anna, Maria Lamb, Eliza Everett, and Ansio.

Arr. out from the United States, on the 18th inst., Fortuna, St. Claves, Mary Mark, Ceferina, Samuel, Berteux, Jacob Stamler, Norsk Flag, Mercur, Ruma, Veneranda, Wellamo, Berger, General Birch, Oliver, Viscount Canning, Orono, and Biskop Brun.

Also arr. out from the United States, Mary E. Thayer, Paratons, Samuele, and Azelia.

ANTWERP, May 19.—Sld. steam-ship C. F. Funch, Knudsen, New-York.

BERGEN, Norway.—Sld. May 12, steam-ship Harold Haarfarger, Heltberg, London and New-York.

BRISTOL, May 19.—Arr. steamer Cornwall, Capt. Hestern, from New-York.

MOVILLE, May 19.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Italy, Capt. Craig, from New-York May 7, for Glasgow, touched here to-day.

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The richest and largest collection of Silver Wedding Gifts in new articles and designs ever shown in this City, from the least expensive to the most elaborate and costly. Also a complete assortment of their celebrated

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Established 1857. Every improvement since. Carpets insured while being cleaned at 10 cents per $100. 437 and 439 West 45th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED PERMANENTLY without plate clasps [illegible] built upon stumps to order [illegible] of references given, and [illegible] monials can be seen at [illegible] Surgeon Dentist to the [illegible] 11th st., near Broadway.